JC. 14, 1920

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *July 14, 1920* *$1.50 per Year*



FROM THE LAND O' BOBBIE BURNS

Circulation over 76,000 Weekly

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, REGINA JULY 26-31 1920



The Regina Exhibition is noted for the excellence of its horse exhibits

THE BEST YET

Each year the Provincial Exhibition at Regina is so much better than its predecessors that the people of Western Canada have accepted as a fact the caption, "Bigger and Better than Ever." The remarkable increase in attendance is the best evidence of the public's endorsation of this great Exhibition which has become the "Annual Holiday of the people of Saskatchewan." Total gate receipts for the past six years are as follows:

Year.	Total Gate Receipts.
1914	$19,959.10
1915	23,162.50
1916	27,397.00
1917	35,669.27
1918	45,810.92
1919	64,166.35

This wonderful increase of over 300 per cent. has been made without any increase in the price of admission. Although the Exhibition is larger and the attractions are better each year, the increased attendance enables the management to carry on at the old rates. Nowhere can you get more for your money than at the Provincial Exhibition, Regina.

$35,000 IN PRIZES

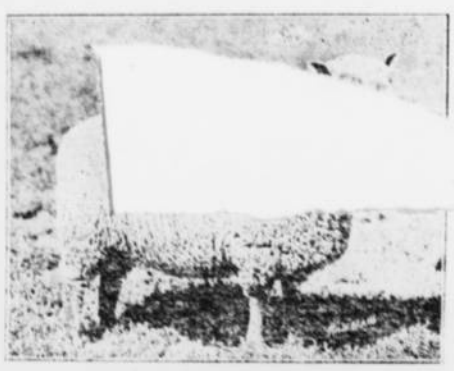
An increase of 50 per cent. has been made this year in the amount of prize money offered for exhibits. This will ensure thousands of exhibits for the inspection of visitors. Everyone loves to see the exhibits of livestock. The best animals from the leading herds and flocks in America will strive for the prize ribbons at the Regina Exhibition. Judging begins on Tuesday, July 27, and continues each day until completed.

FAST TIME

Visitors are asked to note that the Regina Exhibition is run on fast time, which is one hour ahead of standard time. This will enable motorists to remain until the close of the evening entertainment and still leave for home at a reasonable hour.

CONVENIENCES FOR VISITORS

Every detail has been considered in order to ensure complete comfort for exhibition visitors. In the Administration Building, just east of the Grand Stand, there will be found a telegraph office, telephone exchange, an information bureau and a parcel-checking room, where luggage and wraps may be checked free of charge. On the second floor of the Grand Stand is located a public rest room. Adjoining this is a nursery in charge of competent help, in whose charge infants may be left while mothers enjoy the sights of the Exhibition. The nursery is equipped with a retiring room for mothers in which will be found an electric heater. Milk can be purchased from the nurse in charge. Adjacent to the Manufacturers' Building (formerly the Women's Building) there is a well-equipped playground. Children old enough to run around may be left here in charge of the supervisor to play on the swings, seesaws, slides or sand piles. Wash rooms and toilet facilities for both women and men will be found in most of the large exhibit buildings.



Sheep exhibits at Regina will interest all farmers who wish to turn weeds into money.

BASEBALL

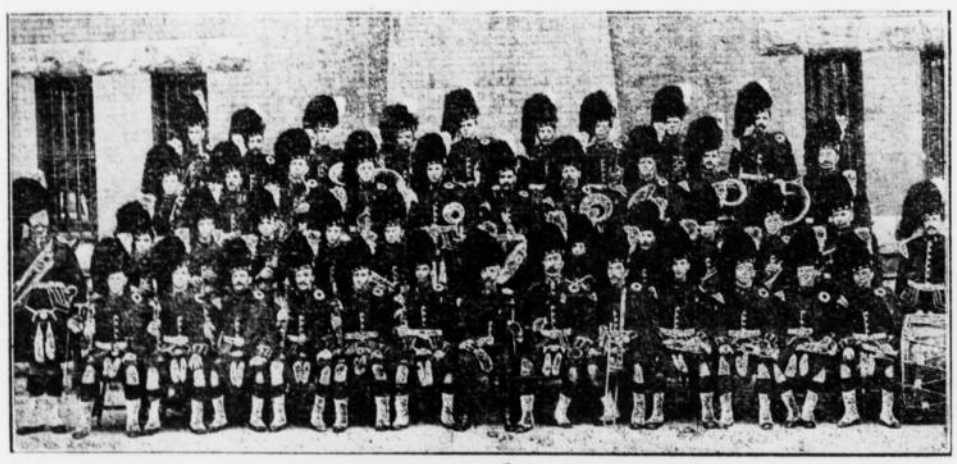
A new and popular feature of this year's exhibition will be the games of professional baseball to be played in front of the Grand Stand on Tuesday, July 27; Wednesday, July 28; Thursday, July 29; and Friday, July 30. The games will start at 6.15 p.m., fast time. Regina and Edmonton teams will battle for honors on the diamond. These are two of the best teams in the Western Canada League, and the games will be appreciated by all baseball fans and fanettes.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

All the railways are co-operating to make the Exhibition a success. Besides the many regular passenger trains operated in and out of Regina, there will be special trains over all lines. These specials will arrive before noon and leave on the return trip after the evening programme at the Grand Stand. Tickets for the round trip to the Exhibition will be sold at reduced rates at all stations. Particulars regarding rates and special trains can be secured on application to the nearest station agent.

STAY OVER NIGHT

Regina's hotels can supply rooms for 2,000 guests. In addition the citizens are opening their homes and providing beds for 4,000 people. There will also be cots available in the schools for 1,000 visitors. These cots can be used for 50 cents a night if bedding is brought, and it is suggested that people motoring to the Exhibition bring their bed covering and thus secure the sleeping accommodation at a very moderate cost. Rooms in private homes or cots in schools can be arranged for at the accommodation bureau on the ground floor of the McCallum-Hill Building. Persons desiring to secure rooms before coming to Regina can do so by writing to Mr. L. T. McDonald, Commissioner, Board of Trade, Regina.



48th HIGHLANDERS BAND, OF TORONTO

This great band is one of the many outstanding attractions to be seen at the Regina Exhibition

GRAIN GROWERS' DAY

Many big things have been put over by the Grain Growers of the West. This year they are going to have a great get-together at the Regina Exhibition. The new Stadium on the Regina Exhibition Grounds has a seating capacity of 8,000 people. Grain Growers can fill this to the roof when their meeting is called to order at 8 p.m., Friday, July 30. Canada's leading public men will speak, and the speeches will be interspersed with music by the 48th Highlanders Band and other artists. Grain Growers are asked to come a day earlier so as to have time to see the Exhibition before the meeting. Arrangements for this gathering are being looked after by Mr. J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina.

REMEMBER THE PLACE AND DATES

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION REGINA

JULY 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

1920

W. M. VAN VALKENBURG, President.
D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary.



It will pay all farmers to see the beef and dairy cattle at the Regina Exhibition.

JUDGING EXHIBITS

Judging will commence in all departments on Tuesday, July 27, at 9.30 a.m., and will be continued at the same hour each morning and 1.30 each afternoon until completed. Complete information regarding the time of judging and different classes of livestock will be published in the official catalogue. The catalogue will be ready for distribution on the opening of the exhibition. These catalogues may be secured at the Manager's Office at the east end of the Grand Stand, or at the Livestock Superintendent's Office, near Stable No. 9.

IMPLEMENT EXHIBITS

A most wonderful display of modern farm implements and machinery is presented to the visitor just inside the main gate. This ostentatious section covers the large area extending on both sides of the roadway, from the Main Entrance to the Grand Stand. Practically every important firm engaged in the implement business in Saskatchewan is represented in this comprehensive display. A prominent feature of this section is the excellent showing of Light Tractors which clearly demonstrates the great part Power Farming Machinery is destined to play in tilling the soil and harvesting the crops.

PARKING AUTOMOBILES

Automobiles will be admitted free to the Exhibition Grounds, where space will be furnished for 2,000 cars. Further space for 5,000 cars has been secured just east of the main entrance to the grounds. A staff of employees will be at the automobile parking space to direct the placing of cars so as to avoid any confusion. Automobile parties are invited to take advantage of the free parcel-checking privilege which will be found in the Administration Building, just east of the Grand Stand. Motorists intending to remain in the city over night and desiring rooms in private homes should make the necessary arrangements as soon as they arrive in the city by applying at Accommodation Bureau in the McCallum-Hill Building.

AUTOMOBILE RACES

There is no more popular event at the Regina Exhibition than the auto races, which will be held on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, July 31. Under the direction of the greatest speedway drivers in America, powerful racing cars will tear around the track at a speed which will furnish excitement enough for any crowd. People who have been at the Exhibition earlier in the week will be well repaid if they come again on Saturday for the auto races.

AMERICANS' DAY

On Tuesday, July 27, there will be a grand gathering of Americans at the Regina Exhibition from all parts of Western Canada and adjoining States. A notable American statesman will be invited to speak in front of the Grand Stand that afternoon, and at 6.15 p.m., there will be a game of America's National game—baseball—between the professional teams of Regina and Edmonton. Both afternoon and evening the 48th Highlanders Band will render special programmes of American music.



The "Mortgage Lifter" has a friend in every farmer who believes in mixed farming.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is $1.50 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is $2.00 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are $2.50 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The **yellow address on every subscription label** shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

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Associate Editors: R. D. Colquette, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

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Classified 8c. per word per issue

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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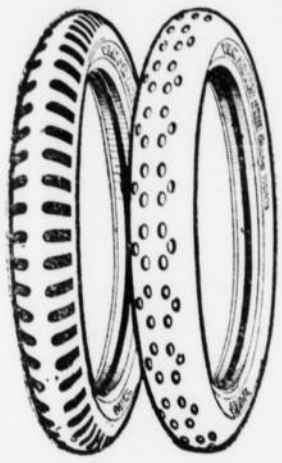
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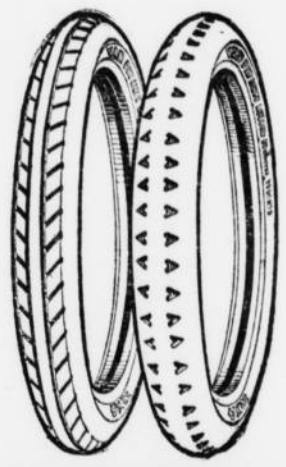
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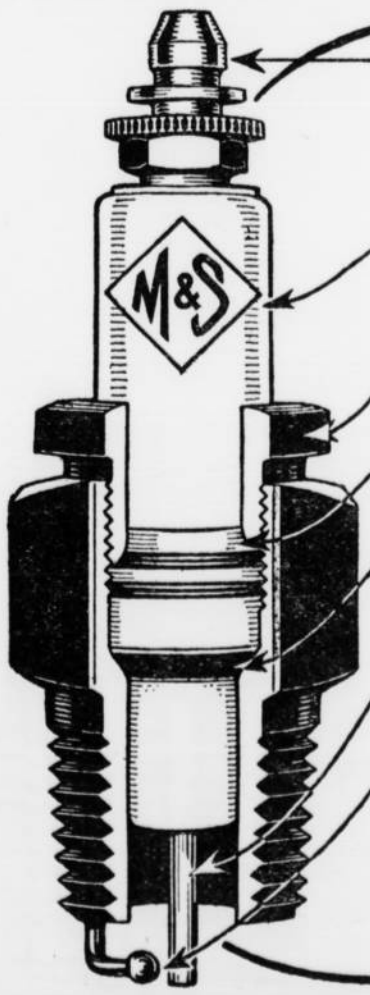
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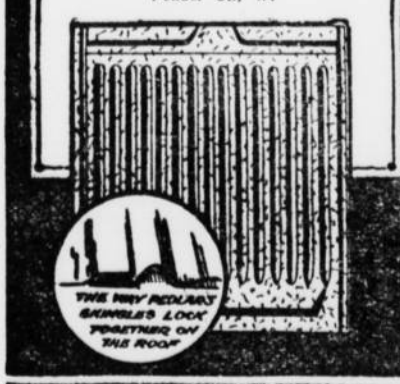
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 14, 1920

The New Premier

Hon. Arthur Meighen is the logical successor to Sir Robert Borden as premier of Canada. He has earned the position by his 12 years record of service in the party. Beginning at the bottom, he has, by sheer merit, forced his way to the top. Mr. Meighen is a parliamentarian of the first rank; as a debater he has no superior in parliament; he is an able party strategist and an indefatigable worker. These are positive qualities that earned him the leadership. On the negative side Mr. Meighen has not exhibited the breadth of vision nor the spirit of toleration essential to statesmanship. It is doubted by many if he possesses the qualities which will win him the unquestioned loyalty of his followers. It is highly probable, however, that promotion to the greatest responsibility will develop unexpected abilities and repair these apparent weaknesses.

The new premier, in his opposition days from 1908 to 1911, was somewhat of a progressive. But his nine years record in the government ranks shows him to be reactionary. He is a staunch supporter of the Old National Policy of High Protection, and more than usually friendly to the corporations. Undoubtedly, his attitude in this respect, coupled with his outstanding ability, will win him favor in the circles of the mighty. He has been regarded as one of the most influential members of the Borden government, and has been probably the most intimate friend of his late leader. But his future is to be made. He has the great asset of youth on his side, and a long and influential political career before him.

Mr. Meighen is Canada's first western premier, and hails from one of the chief strongholds of the organized farmers. This fact is a tribute to the growing importance of the West, but it will not render those fiscal and economic views held by the new premier any more acceptable to the people of the prairies. The organized farmers of Canada must reckon upon Mr. Meighen not only as the premier, but also as the foremost antagonist of those fundamental principles for which they stand. He is a fighter and a vigorous one. He may be expected to carry the war into Africa, and the organized farmers will be foolish to underate his abilities. Mr. Meighen will hold office just as long as he can maintain a majority in the House, and, in the meantime, will be making unparalleled preparations to carry the country in a general election. He will wage the hottest election campaign for the forces of privilege that Canada has ever seen, when he considers the time ripe. The only hope of the organized farmers and their supporters is to be ready and fully equipped when the testing day comes.

Sir Robert Borden

Aside from political considerations, there will be general regret that ill-health has compelled Sir Robert Borden to relinquish the responsibilities of the highest position in the gift of the Canadian people. He has held the premiership through nine years of the most strenuous and nerve-racking period in Canadian history. He enjoys the unique distinction of being the only pre-war premier in the British Empire to hold office throughout the war and armistice period. Moreover, he is the only Canadian premier to retire voluntarily while his party desired him to continue.

Though possessing little of the personal magnetism which endeared Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to their followers, Sir Robert enjoyed the respect and the loyal support of his party. His administration was subjected to more criticism than any other government, some of it unwarranted, much of it justified. His leadership has now passed into history, and it is no longer necessary to examine into his record. It will be a source of pride and gratification to all Canadians generally that the late premier's personal integrity was never under suspicion. He was a true Canadian, and no doubt exercised his best judgment according to his lights.

Undoubtedly, Sir Robert Borden may have his choice of any of the prominent government appointments, such as the Washington Ambassadorship, the High Commissionership in London or the Chief Justiceship. He would do credit to Canada in any of these high offices, and should he represent Canada in other courts his record indicates that he will not yield any of the cherished rights which Canada enjoys in her progress towards complete nationhood.

P.R. In Practice

The successful working out of Proportional Representation in the election of ten members to represent the City of Winnipeg in the Manitoba Legislature, will be particularly gratifying to the organized farmers of the West who have for some years been pressing for the adoption of this democratic method of election for both federal and provincial purposes. This was the first test in Canada of the proportional system in a parliamentary election. It was a severe test too, for with ten members to be elected there were 41 candidates, and over 48,000 ballots were marked. Of these only 1.72 per cent. were rejected as improperly marked, a remarkably good record in a cosmopolitan city like Winnipeg, and a striking proof of the simplicity of the system so far as the duty of the voter in marking the ballot is concerned. The counting of the ballots, which, admittedly, is a somewhat complicated task, was done under the direction of experts, and was carried out without a hitch, 34 men being employed for 45 hours in this work.

The result was the election of four Liberals, four Labor men and two Conservatives, one of the Liberals being a woman. Each party thus secured representation in proportion to its voting strength. Beside giving fair representation to each party, the proportional system also enabled the voters of each party to select from among the candidates put forward those whom they considered the most desirable representatives.

The four representatives of Labor, for instance, represent at least three different sections of the Labor movement, F. J. Dixon and William Ivens having been nominated by the Dominion Labor Party; Alderman John Queen, by the Social Democrats, and George Armstrong, by the Socialist Party of Canada.

The only criticism of the result has come from some of the Labor men, who point out that although Labor candidates polled 42.5 per cent. of the first choice votes against the Liberals 30.4, they secured only the same number of members. Examination of the returns, however, shows that no less than 1,450 voters who marked their first choice for F. J. Dixon, gave their second choice outside the Labor group. Of Mr. Dixon's surplus of 7,274, nearly 1,000 went to other than Labor candidates. If these votes had been kept in the Labor party, Labor would have elected one more member, and either the Liberals or the Conservatives one less. Dixon's supporters, however, as the vote shows, were not all Labor men, and the first choice votes alone were not an accurate measure of the voting strength of Labor.

The election was marked by an absence of bitterness and strong party feeling that was a pleasing contrast to previous contests. The result has given general satisfaction, and it is universally agreed that the proportional system has been demonstrated to be absolutely fair in its operation. It is probable that at the next Manitoba elections the system will be used throughout the province, and there is little doubt that in time Proportional Representation will displace the old system of voting in Dominion elections as well as in the provincial and municipal field.

The Duty on Tractors

Sir John Willison, the President of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, is, perhaps, the most skilful defender and apologist of the protectionist system in Canada today. Sir John is a journalist of great ability and he has a gift of presenting a plausible argument that makes him of great value to the protected interests whom he serves. On another page of this issue we publish a letter from him in which he advances an argument in favor of imposing a duty upon light farm tractors which are imported into this country in large numbers, and which have been temporarily placed on the free list by order-in-council.

Sir John states that the increased cost of a tractor valued at $1,400, if subject to a duty of 20 per cent., would be only $280, and proceeds to calculate that if the tractor lasts eight years and cultivates 200 acres each year with a yield of 17½ bushels to the acre, this means an increase in the cost of producing wheat of only one cent per bushel. How much per bushel this $280 would mean to a farmer who was unfortunate enough to lose his crop by drought, hail or some other visitation, Sir John does not inform us, but let that pass.

The point is that if the Reconstruction Association has its way, every farmer who buys a $1,400 tractor will have to pay, according to Sir John Willison's figures, $280 more for it. And in return he will get what? Absolutely nothing. That, however, is Sir John Willison's conception of justice, and is the method he advocates for building up Canada into a more prosperous country.

Sir John further states that when the order-in-council was passed putting farm tractors valued at not more than $1,400 on the free list, nine reliable manufacturing companies were either producing tractors or were preparing to do so. Of these, one has failed and the others have either abandoned the tractor business or will do so just as soon as other business can be developed. This surely is a serious reflection upon Canadian manufacturers. If they could exact a tribute of $280 from every Canadian farmer who bought one of their engines they were ready and willing to produce tractors, but when they found that they would have to accept the same price for their product as United States firms were securing they quit the business without delay. The Canadian farmer produces his crops year in and year out. He takes his chances on the weather, and he sells his product on the world's market in competition with the farmers of the five continents. What is the matter with a Canadian manufacturer who refuses to turn a wheel unless a law is

passed forcing farmers to pay him 20, 30 or 40 per cent. more for his commodities than they can be purchased for from competitors?

N.S. Farmers' Platform

The newly-organized United Farmers of Nova Scotia has already declared unanimously at its initial convention in support of the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. County associations are being formed and the organization of local associations is now under way. A provincial election is being held on July 27, and there is a keen desire on the part of some of the farmers to take an active part in the election. The Central executive, however, realizing the youth and lack of organization of the association have decided that "no action be taken looking to the placing of provincial candidates in the field," but on the other hand the executive have endorsed a set of principles for the guidance of any of their local organizations who may wish to take part in the election. The principles endorsed are briefly as follows:

1. An advanced agricultural policy.
2. Larger salaries to school teachers.
3. Extension of the provincial agricultural college and more agricultural teaching in the rural schools.
4. Improved road policy.
5. More equitable taxation.
6. Re-forestation and conservation of natural resources.
7. Co-operative legislation.
8. Abolition of the legislative council (really a provincial senate).
9. Sixty days' notice for provincial elections.
10. Bone-dry liquor legislation.

It will be seen at a glance that the U.F. of N.S. stands for sane and progressive legislation. This youngest member of the family of organized farmers in Canada, though less than three months in the field, is already making its influence felt for the improvement of political affairs in its own province. Several U.F.N.S. candidates are already nominated for the provincial election, including H. L. Taggart, the president.

The New Canadian Navy

Looking at the expenditures for naval and military purposes that have been sanctioned by the federal parliament in the session just closed, one wonders if, after all, the war was fought in vain. It was to have been a war to end war—a war that would destroy militarism and permit the people of all nations to devote their energies to the arts of peace, the production of wealth and the advancement of civilization. But the jingoes, who would have the country ready and willing to fight at any moment, seem to be still in control, and Canada is to be equipped for war by sea, land and air.

The main naval estimates tabled by the government a few weeks ago, provided for the expenditure of only $300,000, and a wave of satisfaction passed over the country when the impression was spread that Canada was going to set an example to the world by taking a step towards disarmament. But, unfortunately, these hopes have not been realized. The supplementary estimates brought down last month provided for an additional expenditure on the navy of $2,200,000 for the current year, and the announcement was made that the Canadian government had undertaken to continue the pre-war policy of a Canadian navy, and had accepted from the British government a gift of five vessels, comprising a light cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers and two submarines. An Imperial conference it is explained is to take place in 1921, at which a permanent policy will be decided upon after consulting with the other parts of the Empire, and in the meantime the Canadian navy is to be maintained so that the personnel and organization may be kept intact.

Against whom, it might be asked, is the Canadian navy to be employed? The German menace, which was a reason for naval and military preparedness before the war, no longer exists, and in its place we have the League of Nations, of which Canada is a member. It is hard to understand the mental attitude of those people who do not see the plain lesson of the late war, namely, that great armies and navies instead of preventing war, inevitably bring about a conflict. In the League of Nations there is the possibility of bringing lasting peace and saving not only the money which is being spent on armaments but also the lives of the generation now growing up, which will, inevitably, have to be sacrificed if the nations instead of seeking peace commence again the mad race for military and naval supremacy. The path of peace and safety lies in the perfecting of the League of Nations and the attainment of the high ideals on which it is founded, instead of in the establishment of a Canadian navy, which though at present of modest proportions, will assuredly become larger and more expensive as the years go by if the jingoes of the Navy League are allowed to have their way.

Hon Martin Burrell, Minister of Customs, has resigned from the Dominion Government and vacated his seat in the House of Commons to become Parliamentary Librarian at Ottawa. Mr. Burrell possesses no special qualifications for his new position, which could have been much better filled by the assistant librarian, who has given many years of efficient and faithful service, and the appointment was a case of pure party patronage.

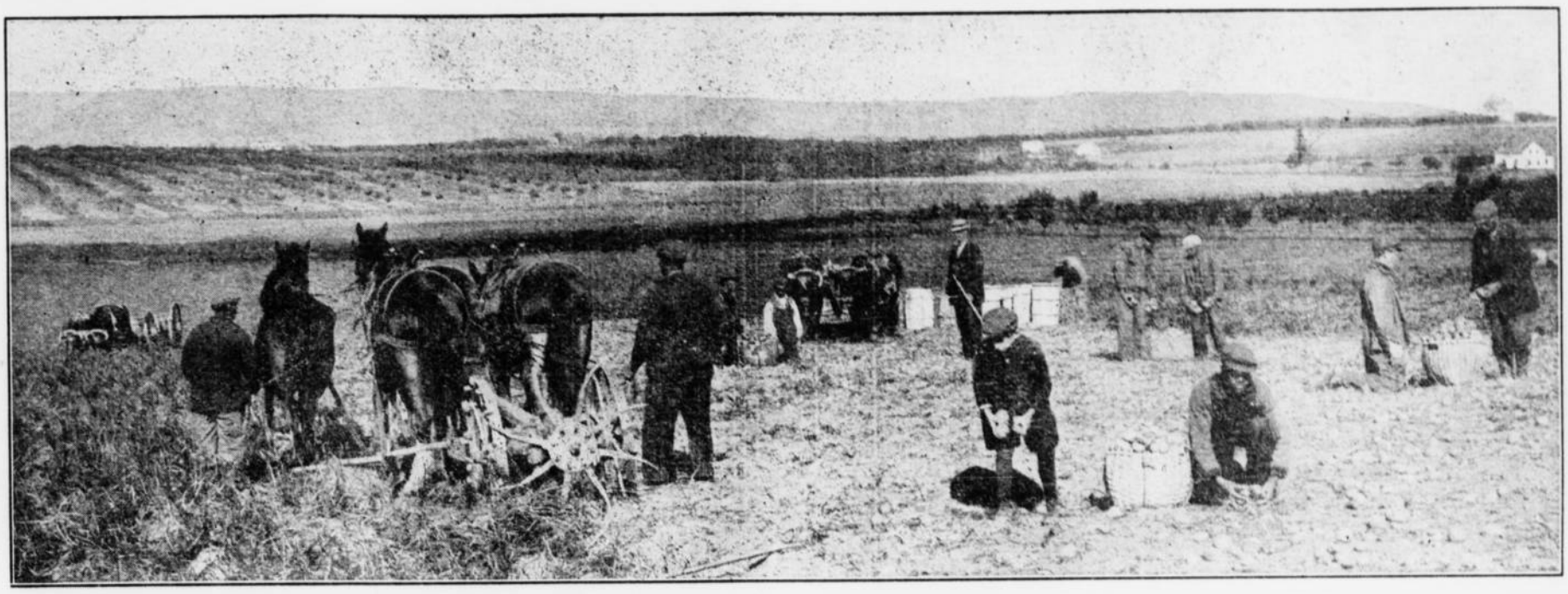
How much profit should an "infant industry" be making before it is considered as grown up and able to stand on its own feet?

It will suprise Mr. Meighen to find how many men consider themselves admirably qualified to become members of his cabinet.

What a delightful picture it makes to behold Hon. James A. Calder serving under Premier Meighen, whom he loves so well.



The Christening



A Potato Harvesting Scene in the Maritime Provinces

A Vaster Combine Than Has Been

What the British Empire Steel Merger Will Do to Canada---By William Thomas Smith

A FEW years ago Canada's postage stamps proclaimed "a greater empire than has been"; now Canada is about to become the headquarters of a vaster combine than has been. The British Empire Steel Corporation is the concern in question. Col. Grant Morden, born in this country, but who makes London the scene of his imperial, or one might perhaps more accurately say, his international operations, says that it will be the largest industrial enterprise in the British Empire. Quite possibly it may be; but whether it becomes such or not, the indications are not wanting that it will rival all others in the amount of water it will eventually carry. It is singular how big things, of the whale, hippipotamus and merger type, find water their natural element.

The promoters of this great new corporation are thorough-going patriots. If you are inclined to snicker at this statement, restrain yourself for at least a minute or two. They not only preach patriotism, but they put it into practice. They carry it into their business ventures; the bigger these are, and thus the greater difficulty in carrying them through, the more is patriotism injected into them. They reason thus: "If patriotism could beat the Kaiser and the great German war machine, what can't it do?" So much use do the promoters make of imperial sentiment in British Empire Steel, that a discriminating person is inclined to think that much of this precious quality is nothing but common "water" with a slight imperial flavor, the latter having been added for the purpose of impressing those who only look at the surface.

The Old Flag and Big Business

Beware of promoters, who, being in a fair way to make millions through the success of their schemes, are always waving the "old flag" over them. A sound and profitable business proposal will carry itself, especially when it has to do with one or more of the basic industries of the country. But when promoters come along and say, "Gentlemen, we want to put this over in order that the British Empire may be self-contained," just look out. The public during war time grew wary of a number of dollar-a-year men. It is likely to be even more wary of professional promoters, who appeal for public support of a merger to help the British Empire. A year ago a bluff Canadian manufacturer was frank enough to tell a parliamentary committee that he was not in business for the "Glory of God"; but remembering the severe criticism to which this indiscreet individual was subjected, these promoters assume an altruistic air—they are working for that great influence for good, the British Empire. Of course, this too means the farmers of the Empire, and especially those of Canada.

A Mammoth with the Heart of a Mouse

The British Empire Steel Corporation may prove to be as great as Col. Grant Morden, M.P., predicts it will be; but its actions to date indicate that while it may have the dimensions of a mammoth, it has only the heart of a mouse. It likes to be talked about, if its promoters do the talking; but it seems to have a dread of being examined by impartial persons. Mastodons, mammoths and rhinoceroses have a thick hide, but this huge corporation apparently has such a thin skin that it cannot endure even a pinprick. The promoters of large corporations of this character usually go to parliament for a charter; but these gentlemen preferred a quicter way. Knowing they had a good thing, they desired to keep it under cover; so instead of applying to parliament for a charter, which would mean much discussion, they went to the secretary of state. A few inquisitive M.P.'s brought the matter up in the House of Commons—a most natural thing to do—and the Government said it would investigate the proposal. Col. Morden went to Ottawa, interviewed two of the ministers who had charge of the matter, and gave out the statement that incorporation was a mere formality, and gave the impression that everything had practically gone through. But this was mere camouflage. The promoters had sniffed danger, so apparently concluding that the less they had to do with parliament the better, they have since become incorporated under the laws of Nova Scotia. When Barnum got possession of Jumbo he widely advertised the fact so that the world would come to see. But Col. Grant Morden takes good care that his industrial Jumbo is not exposed to view until at least an ample supply of food for its ravenous appetite is assured. As usual the farmers are expected to come through with a good deal of the fodder.

Keeping Jumbo Under Cover

The determination of the promoters of British Empire Steel to keep their Jumbo as much as possible out of the limelight until they have "put him over," is a very good reason why a thorough investigation of it should be insisted upon. The more one enquires into this proposed merger, the more one is convinced that it is being organized, not so much for the benefit of the British Empire as for the purpose of selling steel and coal to Canadians at much higher prices than they are now paying. Much is heard of the great benefit that the corporation will bring to the Dominion. This is pretty much a myth. The truth is that the greater part of the companies entering the merger, while they enjoyed wonderful prosperity during the war, are apprehensive of the future; but they believe they will be safe if they can get within a combine that will have practically a monopoly of the Canadian market in their particular lines. Through the British Empire Steel Corporation they want to control the steel situation, the output of nails, forgings, castings and iron and steel products generally; also to control steel shipbuilding, the coal mining industry in the East, as well as being the dominating factor in Canadian shipping. It is easy to see what that means. For the consumer it means: Pay! Pay! Pay! The farmer being possibly the heaviest purchaser of these commodities will pay most.

An examination of the scheme will disclose this. The proposal is to form a corporation which will eventually have a capital ranging from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. At the outset the authorized capital will only be half a million; but, as Col. Grant Morden says that it will grow, the proposal is that there shall be no limitations in so far as the capitalization is concerned. The companies and corporations already announced as entering the merger are: Dominion Steel Corporation and subsidiaries; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Ltd. and subsidiaries; Canada Foundries and Forgings Ltd. and subsidiaries; Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. and subsidiaries; Maritime Nail Co. and its subsidiaries; Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.; Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.; Halifax Shipyards Ltd.; Davie Shipbuilding and Repair Co. Ltd. It is also understood that other concerns may be included as the plans of the promoters unfold. To ensure the success of the undertaking, considerable British capital is said to have been interested, and which is represented by the following Advisory Board in London: Sir William Beardmore, Henry Steel, United Steel Companies of Great Britain, Viscount Furness, Benjamin Talbot and J. P. Mangin, of the Furness steel interests, Major-General Sir Newton Moore and Sir Trevor Dawson, managing-director of Vickers Ltd.

Control of Natural Resources

The Corporation will own the famous Wabana ore deposits in Newfoundland, now the property of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and declared to be one of the most important iron ore bodies in the world. It will also have very valuable coal deposits in Nova Scotia, now owned by Dominion and Nova Scotia Steel. The promoters claim that owing to the advantageous situation of these coal and iron deposits, and to the possession of large steel plants at Sydney, C.B., and New Glasgow, N.S., the corporation will be able to produce steel cheaper than any other corporation in the world. Through its influential British connection it is believed that a big market for steel billets and slabs will be found in the large finishing mills in the United Kingdom; while through the Canada Foundries and Forgings plants and those of the Maritime Nail Co., it is expected that a large portion of the home demand for these products will be found. The vessels of the Canada Steamship Lines will supply the nucleus of the fleet of freighters required; while the shipyards owned by the Corporation will turn out as many more as are wanted.

Obviously this will make a great combination, just a little larger and more powerful than would seem good for the Canadian, who must buy the products turned out by the corporation. For a country of less than 9,000,000 people it seems to be altogether out of proportion to its setting. It means a concentration of industrial and monetary resources that bodes anything but good for the country.

If one has any doubts on this subject, then, getting down to details, note what the corporation will control. In the Wabana iron deposits on Bell Island, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, is to be found, according to authorities cited by the Dominion Department of Mines, from 2,500,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 tons, or 15 per cent. of the known iron ore of the world. Of coal the corporation will probably control from 4,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 tons, also 80,000 acres of timber lands in Nova Scotia. According to present plans, the value of the coal and iron that will be used within the next 50 years will be worth $200,000,000, and even then only one-fifth of the estimated available coal will have been used, and only 10 per cent. of the available iron ore. With such valuable and extensive resources, the Corporation will manifestly dominate the steel situation in Canada. Not only that, it will dominate the whole market for steel products. Who thinks that this will mean lower prices? It never has done so; monopoly means higher prices. The Canadian farmers have good reason to know that.

Wide Sweep of Shipping Connections

Coming to shipping, Canada steamships has the reputation of being a monopolistic corporation that makes the public pay dearly; but, as a monopolist, it is not in the same class as the British Empire Steel. When Col. Morden organized the former, he was new at the merger game. Having got away with that, and learned a few things since, he has grown bolder, until now he has attempted in industry what Alexander accomplished in war. If he is successful, he may yet be found sighing that there are no more British Empires to conquer. Note carefully the wide sweep of the shipping connections contemplated. Through possession of the Halifax Shipyards Ltd., the Corporation will have the most important shipbuilding organization of its kind on the Atlantic Coast, and a smaller plant at New Glasgow. In the Davie plant at Levis, and that of the Tidewater Co. at Three Rivers, which is a subsidiary of Canada Steamships, it will have two of the three important plants on the St. Lawrence. On the Great Lakes it will have the Port Arthur plant, another at Collingwood and another at Kingston. If it wants more it can easily get them.

But there is every reason to think that this is only the beginning. Among the members of the London Advisory Board is

Continued on Page 12

Laurence O'Day, Adventurer

By Billee Glynn

Continued from Last Week

THE British Columbia summer has a golden mellowness. There is both softness and zest in its caress. And here, on Burrard Inlet, it was tempered by the sea. Also the flora of the forest breathed into it—innumerable growths, large and small. It enveloped the girl like a wild rose. She seemed to catch new lures from the atmosphere.

Brannan, who boasted of his conquests among women, swore with the gang listening to him one night, "I didn't think she was so pretty when she came. I should have paid her more attention."

Old Jake made reply for the group of cynically smiling men. "I guess, Bill, it wouldn't have been any use for you to notice her prettiness any time."

"If you'd seen some of the peaches I copped, you wouldn't talk that way, that's all," retorted Brannan.

A staccato of laughter sent him away angry to his bunk. He had become really jealous of the girl's friendship with O'Day, while the other men were grateful for her presence in the camp. Besides the element of femininity she brought, she had given tastiness to the meals. Indeed, she donated so much time to the kitchen that O'Day spoke to her about it on a couple of occasions.

"Look here," he said, "I draw a salary, you know."

"Don't be too sure," she returned. "If I didn't help you papa might fire you."

He would have resigned right there but for her peal of laughter.

"Besides, I want to know what I am eating." He knew he would remember that—it entirely took away the compliment of her being with him.

"I'm going to Vancouver some of these days and maybe I won't come back."

"Well, if you're not here—you won't be able to come to our cabin in the evening."

This was said with a certain coquetry he did not catch. But it reminded him, as it seemed to accuse, that he did spend almost every evening at the cabin. Even her father had taken to playing pedro with him, Johnson sometimes making a fourth. Well, she wouldn't find him there that evening anyway. A young man falling in love is terribly sensitive. But later on, when he was beginning to feel miserable about it, she called him over—to fix another vine on the verandah. There were lots of vines and she certainly had a will of her own, this girl.

"What's the matter?" she remarked. "You don't look happy."

"The bread is not rising good," he replied seriously.

"I'll get my ukelee and sing a song for you." She did so and he went to his bunk two hours later walking on air. Yet he could not have told why because in spite of everything she kept him at a distance. Her skill at pouring cold water was equal to the charm of her smile.

A few evenings after this, he suggested: "Would you like to see something I am making?"

"Of course. Where is it?"

"In the timber a bit—not far. Ask your father if you can come."

She dropped her hands looking at him out of her woman's independence. But she did, at least, tell her father she was going.

Starting off, they passed a group of the men who were playing cards. The girl was dressed in leggings and a deer-coat facily beaded which seemed to enrich her attractive lines. O'Day led her across the logged-out area and a few yards into standing timber. In an open space he had felled a huge hemlock, cut a 16-foot log off it, barked it, and sharpened it to a point at either end. Beside it was a framework of thick plank, strongly nailed and cross-barred together, the bars being so placed as to rest on the circumference of the log when the framework was placed upon it. The log was trimmed to a gliding smoothness.

"I'm going to peg that framework to the log and go down the 'slide' on it," he explained.

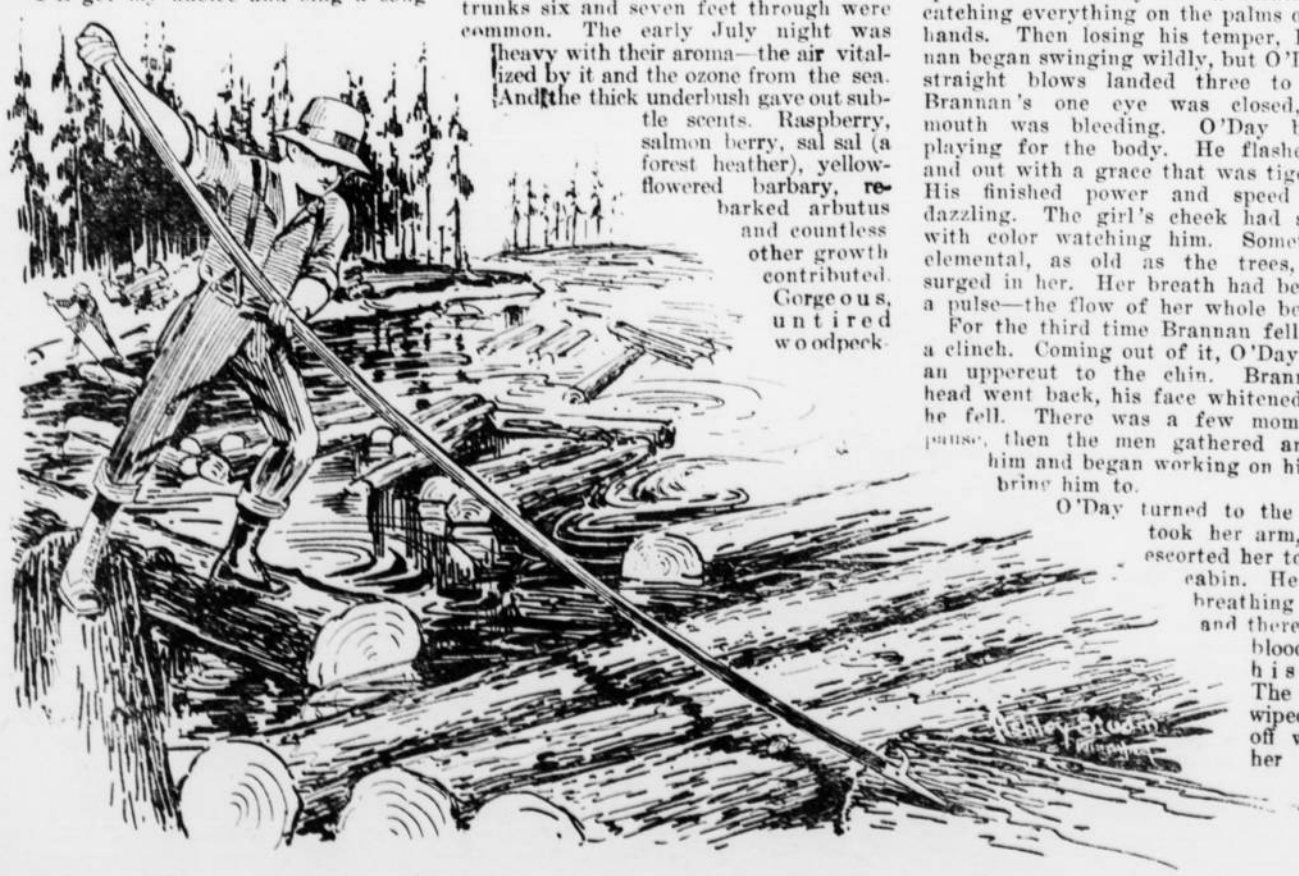
She looked at him aghast. "You not going to do anything of the kind. You'll break your neck—besides, why should you do it?"

He laughed. "It will be good sport. And, as I told you before I have a plan about something."

"Well, you're not going to do it, that's all."

"You're not even boss in the kitchen," he bantered.

"Let us go down the Out trail a bit," she suggested, as they turned away. So they struck through the timber until they came to it. There were two trails to the camp—the Out trail over which the supplies were brought and which reached the harbor by circuitous, gradual descent, and the percipitious Down trail which followed the "slide." The Out trail began through a sort of gorge in the rock and led into the forest primeval except for a little cutting where necessity demanded it at either side. Douglas fir, arbor vitae, yellow cedar, black spruce, balsam, hemlock and white pine reared their heads sometimes 300 feet high, while trunks six and seven feet through were common. The early July night was heavy with their aroma—the air vitalized by it and the ozone from the sea. And the thick underbush gave out subtle scents. Raspberry, salmon berry, sal sal (a forest heather), yellow-flowered barbary, red-barked arbutus and countless other growth contributed. Gorgeous, untired woodpeckers tapped their hardest. Starling and thrush sang bliss from the branches. A humming-bird flew near the girl's head. She tried to capture it but did not succeed. For half-a-mile they went through this arbor of forest. Once they caught sight of a black bear. Their conversation concerned everything and nothing. It was merely a ripple on the flow of their personalities. And then they came back, hand in hand, and sometimes singing. The forest had made children of them. The forest is at once so young and so old.



When they reached the cleared section of the camp and came toward the chowshack the men were just retiring. They smiled and nodded goodnight, except Brannan who was behind.

"Look here," he flung, "you two may think you can pull something off without the camp getting wise to it, but you can't pull the wool over a Californian's eyes." He took out his watch. "It's an hour since you left the clearing."

The men heard him and turned to see what would happen. With his prizering experience he should be able to whip anyone present. O'Day walked over to him and slapped him in the face. The men closed in to watch the affair. Fights in the North Country are rarely interrupted until either contestant has won. The girl stood in her tracks, her breath stuck like a bullet in her throat.

In response to the slap Brannan for the instant only grimaced. It had been a considerable time since he had mashed an adversary—he relished what was about to take place. Only it was too bad his opponent was not someone more experienced. This young fellow off the farm would not last long enough to make it interesting. To show him up in front of the girl, however, would be something. His powerful shoulders and arms drew up in fighting position. He advanced a step, grinning nonchalantly. As he did O'Day's left caught him on the side of the neck. There was a speed to the blow like the flash of a trench mortar. Brannan shook his head puzzled, then shot out with his right.

In another instant he discovered he was up against the devil's own speed. From unusually mobile shoulders O'Day rained blow after blow on him. And he defended with the agility that had made him amateur champion of his native county. His adversary reached him more than once but mostly with spent force. O'Day had a fashion of catching everything on the palms of his hands. Then losing his temper, Brannan began swinging wildly, but O'Day's straight blows landed three to one. Brannan's one eye was closed, his mouth was bleeding. O'Day began playing for the body. He flashed in and out with a grace that was tigerish. His finished power and speed was dazzling. The girl's cheek had stung with color watching him. Something elemental, as old as the trees, had surged in her. Her breath had become a pulse—the flow of her whole being.

For the third time Brannan fell into a clinch. Coming out of it, O'Day shot an uppercut to the chin. Brannan's head went back, his face whitened and he fell. There was a few moments' pause, then the men gathered around him and began working on him to bring him to.

O'Day turned to the girl, took her arm, and escorted her to the cabin. He was breathing hard and there was blood on his lip. The girl wiped this off with her own handkerchief.

"You must have learned fighting with a mountain lion," she commented at the door. It was a return to her habitual whimsicality.

"I couldn't avoid it," O'Day responded. "Don't tell your father about it, and don't let it make any difference. The other fellows are all right and he'll leave the camp probably tomorrow."

This conjecture was correct. Brannan asked for his time the next day. But the fight was the talk of the camp for a fortnight. It was a relief in more ways than one that Brannan had left. Old Jake, a son of Uncle Sam, himself, had aptly styled him the "Un-American"; for Brannan in all of his pronunciamentos approved of no part of his country but California. Even the Cheams were happier for his going. He had been in the habit of slashing out at them. And Johnson, who would have been no match for him, had nearly come to blows with him several times. In truth the foreman had witnessed the fight from the office window, though he remained silent about it with the men. He did ask O'Day, however, after dinner, if his lip hurt. And the evening following when he was over at the cabin, playing cards, he described the combat in detail to Ludgate who showed not a little interest.

O'Day and the girl had gone for a walk to the harbor. In fact, by this time they were out on the inlet in a boat. And only those who have not seen a sun set on red hair, hair that is gold and flame in one, and over a face made especially for its wearing, will fail to realize the beauties that stormed O'Day's brain, and yet remained strangely silent on his lips. When evenings as beautiful as in British Columbia merely point to a woman's charm, then a man has got to be careful what he says.

The girl wasn't, however. She dripped her hand in the water and smiled. "Now that I know you're a brute," she said, "I feel perfectly safe with you."

He was serious. "You're the only thing I have ever known I feared."

"Me?" She raised her eyebrows incredulously. "Why me?"

"That would be telling what I'm thinking."

"Why not?"

"Perhaps, because I am not good enough gambler."

She picked up the ukelee which she had taken with her and began to sing, a rhythmic measure from light opera. O'Day lay back, letting the boat drift and listened, joining in here and there when he felt he wouldn't spoil it. For she was trained and had a sense for music. Then, when the velvet of dusk drooped deepening on the water, they beached the boat, partook at his invitation of a cup of coffee with Alec, the boomman, then started on the trail back to camp.

"Why don't you go into the ring?" asked Renfrew of O'Day a few nights later.

"And come out of it," old Jake interjected, "with cauliflower ears, a broken nose, and his best gray matter hammered into the corners of his head. Don't give the boy advice like that. He has the brains to make money in other ways."

"You know that rig I made to go down the 'slide' on," O'Day suggested, addressing the Saskatchewan. "I'm going to try it one of these nights."

Penrose laughed. "Try it, is right," he replied.

"What will you bet I don't do it?"

"Without an accident—anything I've got!"

"Will you hake hands on that statement," requested O'Day. "I have $60 of back wages."

The Saskatchewan put out his hand and shook. "I have $90 and I'll give you the odds."

"You said 'anything you had.' You needn't mind the money. Put up that map of the placer mine in the interior. It isn't worth anything, I guess, but I'll put my $60 against it."

Continued on Page 11



The Story of Sunkist

How the Citrus Growers of California Have Worked Out Their Own Problems Through Facilities Which They, Themselves, Have Created---By R. D. Colquette

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the orange and lemon growers of California were faced with overproduction. At least that is what it looked like to the growers and everybody else concerned. Oranges and lemons were going bad for want of people to buy them. But the growers and others were mistaken. Since that time the production of citrus fruits has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. In the last ten years it has increased 80 per cent., or four times as fast as the population of the country. It is still increasing, but there is every indication, that each orange and lemon grown will find a consumer for years to come.

Neither good luck or heavenly intervention has saved the growers from ruin. They have saved themselves. How they did it is the burden of this article.

In 1893, things were at their worst for the citrus growers. The future was as black as Phosphor's midnight. Their fruit was being handled in the usual way through dealers and speculators. Everything was on a haphazard basis. The fruit was packed any old way and shipped without any intelligent system of marketing. With production on the increase this system, or lack of system, was rapidly breaking down. What was needed was a big idea that would save the industry from ruin. About this time the growers got together in convention and it was there that the big idea occurred to them. It was simply this: "We will work out our marketing problem ourselves."

Not individually, but collectively, cooperatively. Local associations were formed in the different districts. Packing houses were built by the associations to handle the fruit. Facilities for proper grading and packing were provided. Arrangements were made to market through a central selling agency and the California Fruit Growers Exchange, with headquarters at Los Angeles, was organized to peform that service.

Today there are 10,500 growers marketing their fruit through the exchange. In a normal season it takes 50,000 fruit cars to move the oranges, lemons and grape fruit shipped through this purely growers' concern. The value of the fruit on the wholesale market last year was $75,000,000 of which over $55,000,000 was the net return to California. During the last 16 years there has been returned to California through the exchange $317,000,000 while the losses from all sources have been about $8,000 or 1/400 of one per cent. of the turnover. In the last 12 years $2,500,000 has been invested in advertising. That is the reason why with everybody who can read Sunkist and oranges are almost synonymous. The good-will of the trade-mark is valued by the growers at several million dollars. The big idea has worked.

A Federation of Associations

There are 202 local associations affiliated with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. These present nearly 80 per cent. of the citrus fruit production of the States. Each local association has its own board of directors with a packing plant and a hired manager. The packing plants vary in value from $20,000 to $250,000. Each association is financed and controlled exclusively by and for its members. Contracts are made with the members to deliver their fruit to the association for grading, packing and marketing. The pooling system is maintained, so that each grower receives the average price obtained for his grade or grades of fruit delivered within certain definite periods. The financing of the local association is on a purely co-operative basis, capital subscriptions being based on the amount of fruit delivered by each grower.

The citrus growing sections of the state are divided into 20 districts, each with a district exchange. A district exchange has a board of directors and a manager. Each local association elects one director to the exchange board. It is a non-capital, non-profit organization, doing business for its affiliated locals on a cost basis.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is a central association formed by the district exchange, with a director representing each. There are, therefore, 20 directors on the central body. The general manager, is G. Harold Powell, author of Co-operation in Agriculture, a standard work on the subject. Mr. Powell has thus outlined the function of the exchanges. "The California Fruit Growers Exchange, furnishes the facilities through which the fruit of the growers is sold on a delivered basis except in a few 'pocket' markets. It places exclusive salaried agents in the principal markets of the United States, Canada, and in some foreign countries through whom the fruit is sold to the wholesale trade. It owns and controls the trade-mark 'Sunkist,' under which the higher grades of fruit are sold. It gathers daily information of the conditions of each market affecting the sale of citrus fruits and distributes it in bulletin form to the associations, thereby giving instant information to the members for guidance in their daily distribution. It collects the money for the fruits sold and transmits it to the district exchanges, takes care of litigation arising from the sales of fruits, handles all claims, develops new markets, cooperates with the wholesale and retail trade through dealers' service work in developing the best methods of salesmanship, and conducts a special campaign of advertising and trade promotion to increase the consumption of citrus fruit. To handle the business in California, the exchange is organized with an executive, sales, traffic, statistical, auditor, advertising, legal, and other departments necessary to handle a large business."



G. Harold Powell
General Manager, California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

While in Los Angeles I had no difficulty in securing an interview with Mr. Powell, although as the directing head of such a large organization his time is rather fully occupied. At that time, I had but a hazy idea of how the control of the organization went back to the grower-members as it does in all truly co-operative and democratic organizations. My first request, therefore, was for more light on this subject.

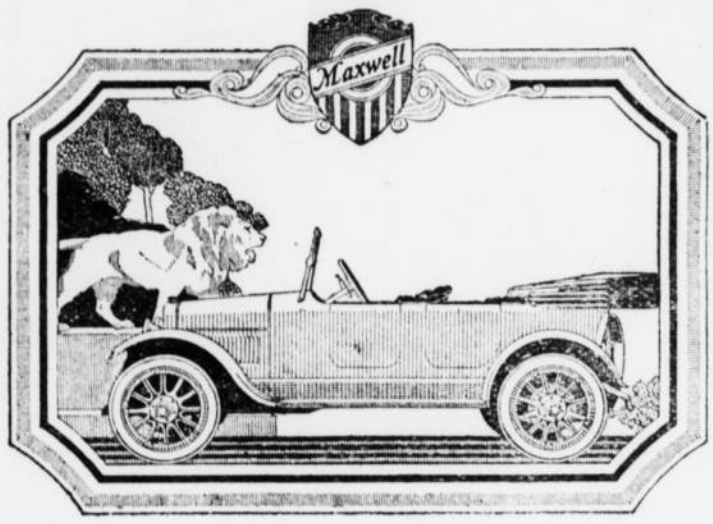
"A local is a definite organization with a board of directors elected from year to year by the members of the association, who are the growers," said Mr. Powell. "They in turn, represent the growers in deciding the business policy of the association, you have there an active and direct relationship between members of a local and its board of directors.

"For business convenience the locals in each community form a district exchange, with the board of directors. The directors of each association elect a director to the board of the district exchange. That provides a vital and direct relationship between the local and the district exchange. The California Fruit Growers Exchange is directed by a board of directors, consisting of one director from each district exchange, elected by the district exchange board. You can see, therefore, that the line of responsibility goes right back from the central board to the individual members of the local association.

"In addition, our board meetings are open to all members. We meet each Wednesday, and on that day you will find our board room packed with people, members of our local associations, who come to hear the general policies of the exchange discussed and decided upon. That contact I consider the most vital and fundamental in the organization. The spirit of trust and confidence that it fosters is reflected back to the country districts."

On Mr. Powell's invitation, I waited over another day in Los Angeles in order to attend one of the directors' meetings. As he had stated was usually the case, the board room was packed. The meeting was conducted in the usual way. The general manager gave his weekly report. The heads of the different branches such as sales, advertising, etc., also reported. The recommendations of the general manager were then presented for consideration, and the fullest and frankest discussion took place, all within the hearing of the members who had called to attend the meeting.

Continued on Page 15



An Analysis of the "Road Speed" of a

MAXWELL

is a tribute to its special steels

Men driving larger cars have often wondered at the "road speed" of a Maxwell.

True, in an open, straight stretch they have run away from a Maxwell.

But in any "piece of going" (and we have many such roads in Canada) in which hills, turns, curves or rough roads enter into the general average, they do not outrun a Maxwell.

The reason for this is the special steels in a Maxwell. They are made to Maxwell's own formulae, and make possible construction combining great strength with light weight.

The lightness of the weight enables a Maxwell to take a turn with more ease and less slowing up, come down a hill under better control, ascend a hill as well, and make more time over a rough piece of roadway.

The strength of its steels enables a Maxwell to stand equally as well, or better, side strains, road unevenness, etc.

In other words, a Maxwell makes speed when a larger car cannot, and thus evens up to a high average its "road speed" without breaking the speed laws.

This ability in a Maxwell is one of many that is winning new friendships daily. Nearly 400,000 of them to date; in another year 500,000.

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

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20 Gauge — Proof Rust

2x2x8 ft.	$21.00
3x2x10 ft.	31.90
255 Imperial Gallons	$39.00
340 Imperial Gallons	47.00
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We also manufacture Sheep-dipping Tanks, Steel Cisterns, Snow Melters, etc.

Freeland Steel Tank Co.
(formerly of Halbrite, Sask.)
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An unconditional Guarantee with every Tank. Send for Free Catalogue, and Price List of other sizes.

The Tragedy of Hudson Bay

Should the Harbor be at Port Nelson or Fort Churchill?—Millions Being Thrown Into the Mud—By Bert Huffman

THE ancient tragedy of Henry Hudson and his son, having been set afloat in an open boat and abandoned in Hudson Bay, by mutinous seamen, is not the only tragedy connected with this historic inland sea of our Canadian north.

If you could ride over the Hudson Bay Railway line with me to Milepost 214, then on a gasoline speeder to Kettle Rapids, milepost 333, then by canoe and "hiking" on a good trail for 92 miles to the mouth of Nelson River, I could show you a more monstrous tragedy than the first.

In the original tragedy only half-a-dozen or so of men suffered. In the modern tragedy, being enacted in the clay-mud at Nelson "harbor," the entire 8,000,000 people of Canada are to suffer untold burdens of taxation, because of the wanton and criminal waste of money going on there in a weak and futile attempt to make a harbor in the mud flats, while a perfectly good rock-bottom harbor exists at Fort Churchill, 180 miles north, by water, 100 miles north by land.

Political Jobbery

Because the Laurier government had located the harbor and terminals, after exhaustive and costly preliminary work at Fort Churchill, and because some fellows on the inside had secured concessions there, the Borden government, regardless of the piled-up mountains of scientific and practical evidence in its favor, abandoned Churchill, selected Port Nelson, gave a group of its own inside friends concessions, and started dredging contractors to work, attempting to build an island in the harbor on which to perch the storage elevators.

Aside from the cost of the railway line, almost, if not quite, $10,000,000 has been expended in the harbor mud, and it will require 20 years to build a harbor there, if it is at all possible, and will require constant and heavy dredging to keep it clear of the millions of cubic yards of clay carried down by the river annually. It shows the utter, criminal disregard of the present government for the vital interests of over one-half of the Dominion, which could be beneficially served by this splendid national highway.

Sinister Motives

Of course, the C.P.R. will lose some traffic in the diversion of western grain by this short-cut to market. And, of course, the Hudson's Bay Company, with its 250-year record of spotless virtue in the northern vastnesses, will lose its strangle-hold on trade and transportation in the out-of-the-way places, when once this line is completed. So, if the western farmer can stop and put two and two together, he will begin to understand the temptation to delay the Hudson Bay Railway line and harbor, which has beset the weak and bungling government at Ottawa.

Rock or Mud

At Fort Churchill the granite rock blasted out for elevator sites could have been used in breakwaters, cribbing, retaining walls and other necessary features of the harbor, thus shortening and cheapening the construction. At Nelson the government is attempting to build an artificial island on a mud foundation, the island to be itself constructed of mud dredged out of the river. One attempt failed and another site for the "island" was established 4,000 feet further out in the mud, and there the jumbled, bungling, unscientific job has stopped. A steel bridge was to connect the island with the mainland, and the entire immense and spectacular terminal site was to sit on a mud foundation.

When Storms Arise

Nelson is unsheltered, open, flat and bleak—when the tide is out nothing more than a wide, shallow delta of mud. The wind whips it from every quarter, and when the tide is out an ordinary vessel must anchor miles out at sea.

Churchill is not perfect, but it is sheltered, ribbed by solid granite, there is 60 to 70 feet of water in the harbor, with no wide delta to fill with mud, and with everlasting solid foundations for elevators, and only a narrow neck of channel to dredge.

By diverting the present line, or by building a new line from somewhere near Split Lakes, Churchill can yet be utilized and made ready to load the prairie wheat within two years. By energetic direction it could be ready for the 1922 crop—but Nelson? Well, if a cargo of wheat is shipped out of that port within seven or eight years, the judgment of hundreds of honest and competent men is far, far amiss.

The Senate Report

The committee of the Senate which recommended a re-survey of Fort Churchill before any more public funds were wasted at Port Nelson, voiced the honest and heart-felt sentiment of every true Canadian who has given the Hudson Bay Railway the least thought or study. Even the Senate is acting almost human.

The sentiment in the north is almost unanimously in favor of Fort Churchill. The only Nelson supporters in evidence are a few federal employees whose jobs depend, perhaps, as much on their boosting for the government as on the actual working qualifications which they possess. Ask any honest-minded business man in The Pas what he thinks of Port Nelson, and he throws up his hands in utter disgust and replies: "It is such a pity, such a pity—it can never be a harbor. They are simply casting the people's treasure into the mud, never to be recovered."

I hear it everywhere—on railroads, on boats, in hotels, on canoe routes, on portages, in mining-shafts, in sawmill bunk houses. I have visited and sounded every possible source of public sentiment in the north, and it is all one loud, vehement cry in favor of Churchill. Surely these men who have lived in and travelled the wild north for half-a-century, who have seen both Nelson and Churchill at their best and worst, who have no selfish financial interest at stake in either port, are not to be scorned as witnesses!

The Farmers' Standpoint

I am not writing this in political bitterness or prejudice. I did not walk from Kettle Rapids to Port Nelson and back, 190 miles, for the fun of the thing. I am a producing farmer, owning a fine farm within 20 miles of Calgary, and I am interested in transportation from the standpoint of a western farmer, and I am also interested more deeply as a Canadian citizen, in seeing this splendid national project made a permanent, beneficial property for the Canadian people, rather than to see it bungled by political manipulation into a perpetual curse and bill of expense.

I love this vast north country. It is wonderful, fascinating. Fabulous riches lie buried here for future generations. Vast treasure in fish, fur, mineral, pulpwood, cover its silent and untrodden vastnesses. Beautiful, limped lakes, shadowed and labyrinthive canoe routes, swift, rugged rivers, vast wild stretches of tamarac and red willow muskeg, all unite in making it an alluring land of mystery and wonder. With adequate transportation it can be made a priceless national asset. Without transportation its hands are tied and its eyes blind.

"Scarcity of timber in the eastern states is by no means the only cause of high prices," said Secretary of Agriculture Meredith. "Forest products for housing and industrial material at a time when lumber stocks were short have shared in the wave of inflated values. An auction lumber market would have resulted in any event from the sudden release of pent-up demands and the sawmills unable to respond rapidly with increased production. But the facts remain that three-fifths of the original timber of the United States is gone; that we are using timber four times as fast as we are growing it; and that nearly two-thirds of the timber left is west of the Great Plains, where its availability to the average user is greatly lessened."

Laurence O'Day, Adventurer

Continued from Page 8

Penrose hesitated. He placed great value on the map and had resisted previous attempts to get it from him. "Well," he acquiesced at length. "I shook on it. Anyway I run no risk of losing it."

O'Day hurriedly wrote an order for $60. Penrose produced the map. Old Jake held the stakes. But he endeavored first, as did some of the others, to dissuade O'Day from making the attempt.

"It's foolhardy," he advised. "You may be killed or fatally injured."

"That isn't in my horoscope," laughed O'Day. He was to attempt the feat the second night following.

When he told the girl she regarded him with consternation, then anger. It was the first time he had seen her angry. "When you showed me that thing in the woods," she ejaculated, "I thought you were fooling. Now I think you've gone crazy. Well, daddy doesn't want any deaths around here—I'm going to tell him about it. And unheeding of O'Day's protests she pushed him aside and went to her father who was in the sitting-room playing solitaire. O'Day followed her, fearing the prohibition of his stunt.

"What about this, O'Day?" asked Ludgate, after she had told him, regarding the young man out of his keen eyes.

"I figure that map is worth a fortune."

"That wouldn't be worth breaking your neck over. Besides it may not be worth anything."

"I do not consider it dangerous."

"But it is extremely so."

"Nevertheless, sir——"

"The bet is on. Well, go to it—it's your own neck, and perhaps you were born under a lucky star."

The girl, who had smiled at first, thinking she had won her point, gazed at her father in astonishment. But she knew when he settled a thing he had settled it. She swept out of the room, O'Day following her to the verandah.

Then she turned on him in all her dramatic beauty, the moonlight melting like a caress on her hair. "You will either give this thing up now or our friendship ends."

O'Day caught her hand and lifted it to his lips. "I'll see you tomorrow in the kitchen," he bantered.

"You will find that I mean just what I say." She turned and left him abruptly without answering his goodnight. Nor did she come to the kitchen next day at all or even glance toward it when she appeared on the verandah. And her place at the table was vacant both **meals.**

If it hadn't been that he was so extremely busy, O'Day knew that he would have been terribly "blue." But he had to have everything ready for his "daredevil dive," as a circus would have postered it, that evening at seven-thirty.

He appeared, dressed in buckskin, something that would not easily tear, and expressed a desire to "get the thing over" as quickly as possible. Penrose and Mulford lifted the toboggan, the parts of which had been strongly pegged together, and held it in position on the "slide." Its two-inch platform was furnished with an upright footboard with thongs attached in the form of loops to hold the feet. There were also similar things for the hands. Face down and with feet forward, O'Day laid himself full length on the platform. He would be riding backward and at frenzied speed, a physical ordeal in itself. As he took his position he glimpsed the girl 50 yards away watching the proceedings. She did not smile, however, though he did. Then he quietly said "Let go," and he heard her scream as he started. All he remembered afterward was a terrific burst of speed, some heavy jolts, the toboggan shooting into air, a mighty crash and sudden darkness.

It was the girl who led the rush down the trail by the slide. Riley was behind her sometimes helping her up when she slipped and the others followed pell mell. Every moment they expected to come on his body, but if he were lying anywhere they missed him. It seemed hours yet was but ten minutes, then the harbor lay before them, a purling symphony of violets.

"There's the toboggan," cried the girl, whitefaced and pointing to it floating on the water. The footboard was gone and one of the side planks smashed. "He's drowned or dead on the other side of the 'slide'—perhaps we missed him—Oh, please do something!"

Penrose rushed into the boomman's hut. He was dozing. "Have you seen him?" he thundered, shaking old Alec by the shoulders. Then he rushed out again without explaining. By this time Riley was fixing the paddles in a boat.

"He may be out there somewhere:" he nodded toward the toboggan. Then to Penrose: "You had no damn business making a bet like that."

The girl was sobbing now, her head on her arms on a log.

Then swiftly from behind a clump of bushes an agile, yellow-haired form leapt, picking her up in arms and kissing her. Riley stepped out of the boat while the group of men turned with his glance.

"Well, I'll be damned," he ejaculated.

It was O'Day. The girl could scarcely realize him for a moment. And then her arms went about his neck.

"We thought you were finished," said Melford, stepping up to them.

"I pretty nearly was. The thing leapt 20 feet at one place and I hit my head so hard I went unconscious. The water splashed over me and revived me."

Then instantly bethinking themselves, the men turned away. "Come into the hut," invited Alec, "I'll make coffee."

And the two were left there alone in each other's arms. "When are we going to be married?" asked O'Day.

"As soon as you ask daddy."

"Well, I heard him say he wouldn't let you marry a man unless he had at least $5,000. That is the reason why I wanted the map. Will you wait for me till I get the money?"

She snuggled deeper in his arms for answer.

STRONG CANADIAN STORIES

The Guide has purchased a number of gripping stories by Canadian authors. Last week, The Welder, by Archie McKishnie, and Laurence O'Day, Adventurer, by Billee Glynn, started the series, and others will follow. The Guide readers will welcome this addition to the regular program. These stories have the real heart throb. Their characters stand out. They will be passing through further adventures. Watch for them.



How do you like

Bubble Grains?

Ask people what cereal they like best and most folks mention Puffed Grains.

Ask which Puffed Grain and you'll get two opinions, for each has its own delights.

Ask about ways of serving and a dozen people may favor a dozen different ways.

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In summertime Puffed Grains have countless uses.

Here are bubble grains, flimsy, flavory, toasted, puffed to eight times normal size. They seem like food confections, yet they are whole grains with whole-grain nutrition.

Every food cell is exploded, so digestion is easy and complete. At any hour they form the ideal foods.

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Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice**

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Mix with Fruits
They add what crust adds to a short-cake—an enticing blend. And the tissue walls crush at a touch.

With Melted Butter
Crisp and douse with melted butter for children to eat like peanuts when at play.

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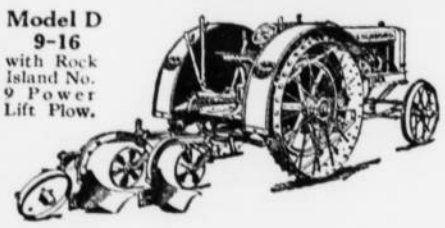
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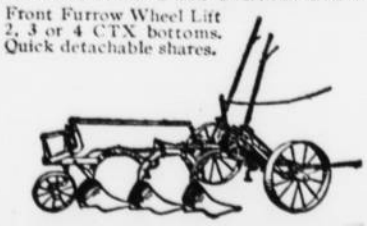
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2, 3 or 4 CTX bottoms.
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A Vaster Combine Than Has Been

Continued from Page 7

Sir Trevor Dawson, managing-director of Vickers Limited. Now the Canadian Vickers plant at Montreal is the most important in the Dominion, so that no stretch of imagination is required to bring one to the conclusion that this plant will get right into, or very close to, the merger. It may also be said that Sir James McKechnie, of Vickers Limited, has been in this country inspecting the shipbuilding plants that are to be included in the new corporation. If desired, one or two other plants on the lakes may easily be acquired. So the conclusion is that the British Empire Steel Corporation will practically control all the steel shipbuilding plants of any account from the head of the Great Lakes on the Canadian side clear to the Atlantic, and also those on that coast. This country has, at great expense, built up an important steel shipbuilding industry, but British Empire Steel will gobble it up as sure as fate. It will control the industry in future because it will control the steel, and will award most of the contracts for Canadian tonnage.

After Bounties on Shipbuilding

That the promoters have also been working for bounties on shipbuilding is undoubted. The game was given away in a despatch that appeared in the daily press of May 14th to the effect that, at the request of the Canada Steamship Co., the Sydney, N.S., Board of Trade passed a resolution favoring the granting of such bounties. What a nice thing that would be to start off a stock-selling campaign with! Moreover, as British Empire Steel is about the only corporation that is likely for a while to give many contracts to Canadian yards, a bounty would mean a present to it for the building of its own vessels. If it can produce steel cheaper than any other corporation in the world, why does it want bounties?

That the Canada Steamship Co. has a firm grip on the inland carrying water transportation business of the country has been abundantly demonstrated in parliament; but evidences are not wanting that the British Empire Steel Corporation would mean a far more widespread control than has hitherto existed. Canada Steamships has been operating in the North Atlantic and doing a very profitable business. Now it is to be noted that

Viscount Furness, head of the Furness-Withy British shipping interests, is a member of the advisory board, which means a very close connection between the British Empire Steel Corporation and Furness-Withy. The public will also have noticed that F. E. Blakemore, the American manager of the Furness-Withy Company, has also been travelling around the country with a party including Sir James McKechnie, of Vickers, which has been inspecting the various plants to be taken over. All this means a linking up of forces of almost unexampled strength. It means a much greater measure of monopolistic control. Canada has contracted to spend about $70,000,000 in building a mercantile marine, consisting of 63 cargo vessels, four-fifths of which will be in the water this year. But how long will the Government service stand up against a combination such as British Empire Steel and Furness-Withy? Not long indeed. The whole shipping feature of the merger looks like a craftily-designed plan to put the Canadian Mercantile Marine out of business, which would probably result in its vessels being placed on the market to be gobbled up at a low price by the merger.

The Public Will Pay

Enough has been said to show that instead of this huge corporation fostering the development of things Canadian, it will have a contrary effect. The two greatest steel-producing companies in the Dominion, the two largest coal companies, the entire steel shipbuilding industry, the greater proportion of Canadian shipping, together with several important plants producing steel products, will pass out of the hands of Canadian companies into a huge concern directed very largely by those who supply the greater part of the new capital —British steel and shipping interests. Such a prospect is not pleasant to the Canadian public, which will pay through the nose. With the exception of stimulating the steel industry in the vicinity of Sydney and possibly, to a lesser extent, at New Glasgow, British Empire Steel will do very little for Canada. The additional coal it will mine is hardly worthy of consideration; and this, by the way, seems to be about the only one of our natural resources that it is likely to develop. In the other portions of the Dominion it will merely take over existing plants and organizations; buy, or close out, competitors, and keep the field to itself. Even the prospect of early development of big steel-finishing mills in this country will be postponed; this work will be done in the United Kingdom.

Some one may ask: "If this be the case, why have so many important Canadian concerns consented to enter the merger?" In reply one would remind the reader that as the blunt clothing manufacturer, already referred to, said, Canadian manufacturers are not in the business either for "the glory of God," or for their health. The money is the great attraction, nor can they be criticized on that account. This merger affords them the best opportunity to clean up, to make a pile, that will probably ever be presented during their lifetime. At the outbreak of war a number of these companies were on the verge of bankruptcy; others made but moderate profits. The war, however, showered wealth upon them, for they made munitions, or possessed shipping or ship-building facilities that coined money almost as fast as the mint could produce it. Having partaken of these fat profits, they naturally do not want to go back to the condition of pre-war years when competition kept down profits. So when Col. Grant Morden came along with a scheme that would enable them to retain their war profits by converting their holdings into preferred stock, plus a fat bonus in common stock, issued by a great merger, whose future, however precarious it might seem to be through over-capitalization, was rendered secure through possession of a virtual monopoly, they jumped at it. The waving of the "old flag" might be considered necessary in order to get the public into line, but its use was not necessary in order to persuade those interested in existing companies. The resulting benefit to the British Empire, which would be more self-contained through the forming of this great merger, was intended merely for public consumption.

Interesting Financial Features

To discuss in detail the financial features of the merger would require much more space than is at the disposal of this

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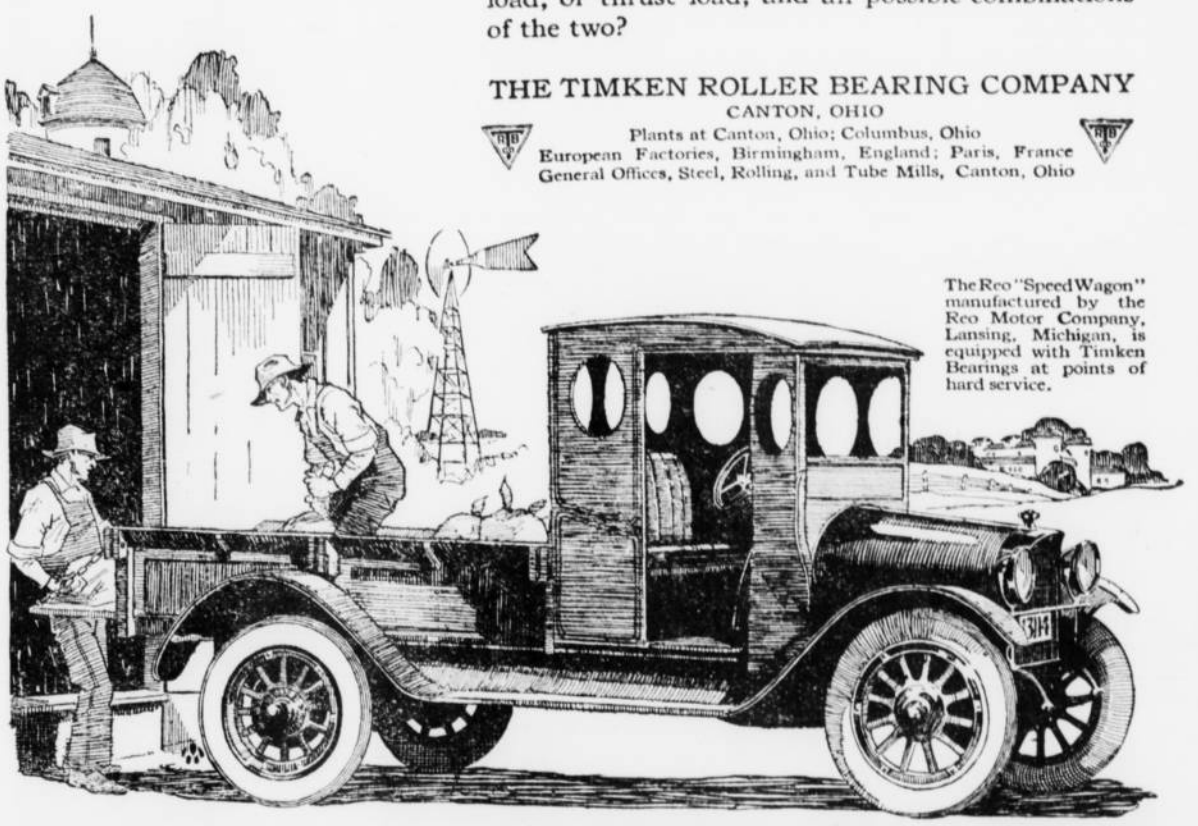
that the speed wagon type of vehicle is paying dividends to hundreds of farmers who thought they could not use any motor truck to advantage?

that Timken Tapered Roller Bearings are doing the same service for speed wagon owners as for owners of heavier vehicles in increasing haulage reliability and minimizing repair expense and delay?

that Timken Tapered Roller Bearings are made with a large margin of safety, and can be depended on to come through any test of load and road, outlasting the truck in practically every case?

that the tapered roller bearing—the Timken type—is *the* type of bearing that functions properly under radial load, or thrust load, and all possible combinations of the two?

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article. The capitalization is to be divided as follows:

	Authorized	To be Issued
7 per cent. cumulative preferred	$ 50,000,000	$ 37,000,000
8 per cent. cumulative participating	100,000,000	25,000,000
7 per cent non-cumulative preferred	150,000,000	68,000,000
Common	200,000,000	77,000,000
	$500,000,000	$207,000,000

The terms on which the three most important companies enter, subject to the decision of the shareholders, is as follows: Dominion Steel shareholders get $95 par value in seven per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock in the new corporation in addition to $40 in common stock to each holder of $100 of the security known as "iron common."

Canada Steamship shareholders get $100 par value in seven per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock in addition to $45 in Common. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal shareholders get $90 par value in 7 per cent. non-cumulative stock in addition to $40 in common.

Manifestly this is very generous treatment, especially to Canada Steamships, which in 1914 had but $212,221 in working capital and a deficit of $59,932 on the year. Mark its record during the last four years: 1916, working capital, $1,167,110 surplus $1,848,295, net earnings $2,391,027; 1917, working capital $260,-818, surplus $2,374,754, net earnings $2,178,401; 1918, working capital $2,836, 251, surplus $5,009,630, net earnings $2,324,098; 1919, working capital $929,298 surplus $6,764,910, net earnings $2,336,679.

Dominion Steel in 1913 had a working capital of $951,729, a surplus of $883,012, and net earnings of $2,372,667; in 1918 it had working capital $17,703,859, surplus $13,754,157, and net earnings $11,030,112. Last year these figures fell off to $14,039,837, $7,959,251 and $8,768,054, respectively. In 1914 Nova Scotia Steel and Coal had working capital $155,883, surplus $57,466 and net earnings $415,886; in 1918 the working capital was $10,065,078, surplus $2,616,584, net earnings $1,716,492; last year the figures were $7,672,557, $2,726,461 and $1,029,876.

The People Will Bear the Burden

As a financial venture, the merger is splendid for the promoters and the companies entering it; but there is every reason to believe that it will be costly for the public. Indeed, it cannot very well be otherwise. Under the proposed capitalization, it will be necessary to raise practically 100 per cent. more money for dividends than the various separate companies have had to raise in the past. And this will largely be necessary through excessive capitalization. Where will the money come from? From the possession of monopoly privileges; it will come from the people, from the farmers who use nails, hardware generally and other things into which iron and steel enter, and whose grain must be carried to the sea in vessels owned almost entirely by the merger. The people of Canada as a whole will bear the burden; they will sweat more in order to enable British Empire Steel to make good.

Tractors and the Tariff

An Argument in Favor of Placing a Duty on Light Farm Tractors—By Sir John Willison

EDITOR, GUIDE—In the issue of The Grain Growers' Guide of June 23, you replied to a recent statement by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, in which it was pointed out that tractors made in the United States had been imported in large quantities into the Canadian West with resulting loss to Canada. You said in part:

"With many of their men and horses taken from the land for war service overseas, and with appeals being made to them to 'feed the Allies' and 'produce and save,' many Canadian farmers secured mechanical power so that they might farm increased acreages and help win the war. It would be a queer kind of reconstruction to prevent them from obtaining the tractors or to have imposed a tax upon them which would undoubtedly have greatly lessened the number employed."

Additional Cost, $280

The Guide contends that the price of commodities to the consumer is increased by the full amount of the customs duty. Such claim is quite at variance with the facts, but, even if it were sound, the resulting increase of the cost of producing grain by reason of a duty on tractors would be almost negligible. The average farm in Western Canada is 320 acres in extent, of which perhaps 200 acres are arable land. These 200 acres could be plowed by a tractor in 25 days, and, at the low average of 17½ bushels per acre, would produce 3,500 bushels per annum. If tractors valued at not more than $1,400 were subject to an import duty of 20 per cent., and if the price to the consumer were increased by the full amount of the duty, the additional cost on a $1,400 tractor would be $280. But with average care a light tractor will give efficient service for at least eight years, so that the added cost by reason of the duty, would only be $35 per year. $35, when distributed over 3,500 bushels of wheat, means an increase of only one cent per bushel. With wheat netting the farmer an average of $2.25 or more per bushel, the increased cost by reason of duty would be less than one-half of one per cent. To allege that such an increase in cost of production would have materially limited the acreage in grain is, to say the least, a remarkable contention.

When wheat was sown in the spring of 1919, the farmers faced a prospect of perhaps $1.75 per bushel. The Canadian Wheat Board paid $2.15 per bushel, and issued participation certificates which the farmers for months considered of little value. It now appears that these certificates will be worth some 50 cents per bushel, which means that the farmers will receive probably 90 cents per bushel more than was commonly expected at seeding time. The participation certificates alone would pay the entire duty on a tractor for every farm in the prairie provinces.

But under a system of moderate protection, the price of Canadian-made commodities is not increased by the amount of the duty. For example, Canadian manufacturers of binders, mowers and reapers, with such protection, have built up an efficient industry, which today is supplying the farmers of Western Canada with implements at as low prices as those at which machinery of equal quality is available to farmers of the Western States. As in the manufacture of binders, mowers and reapers and other agricultural implements, so in the tractor industry, domestic competition would secure to Canadian farmers well made Canadian tractors at prices representing only a moderate profit over the cost of production. During the war Canadian manufacturers produced great quantities of munitions as cheaply as similar supplies were made anywhere in the world. The efficiency of Canadian producers has been proved, and, if they are afforded an opportunity to attain reasonable quantity production, Canadian-made goods can be, and are, sold at prices as low as the lowest anywhere, or higher only by the amount of taxation on the raw materials. If, by moderate protection, the Canadian tractor business of, say 20,000 machines per year, were ensured to Canadian manufacturers, there would be encouragement for an enterprising industry to meet the demand. But when most of this trade is divided among United States manufacturers on a free-trade basis, the proportion available to Canadian producers is not sufficient to enable them to obtain low cost, economical production.

Abandoned the Business

You charge also that "Canadian manufacturers have not shown the necessary enterprise to produce enough tractors of the class which most farmers can use profitably, and that the farmers must, therefore, use imported tractors or none at all." The fact is that Canadian manufacturers have shown more enterprise in the manufacture of tractors than was good for their own interests. As has already been pointed out, no fewer than nine reliable manufacturing companies either were already producing tractors or were preparing to do so when the Order-in-Council was passed putting this equipment on the free list, without giving Canadians an opportunity to supply such machines. These companies have lost money as a result of such enterprise: one has failed, and others have either abandoned the tractor business or will do so just as soon as other business can be developed.—J. S. Willison.

The Story of Sunkist

Continued from Page 9

The different departments of the exchange have been enumerated above. Twice a week the heads of the departments meet in council. Every question effecting the policy of each department comes before this council before being brought to the board of directors for decision. "At these council meetings," said Mr. Powell, "matters of proposed new policy are brought forward and discussed. Before the manager brings a question definitely before the directors he may have an informal discussion of such a question by the board upon it. Later he forms his judgment, and brings it before the board for decision. Our idea is to develop, in the California Fruit Growers Exchange a democratic organization in which the conclusions are based upon the judgment of all. We encourage this spirit right back to the country districts. You may conduct business in the best way but if the whole confidence and trust of the grower-members is not maintained, you are not living up to your opportunities as a true co-operative body. True, we have our contract and marketing agreements but in the final analysis men are held together by mutual confidence and by the feeling that they are working out their own problems through the facilities which they themselves have created. Leadership and not dictatorship must characterize the successful co-operative organization."



Ripe Oranges and the Blossoms for the Next Crop.

"It seems to me," I ventured, "that you have worked out the system of social philosophy."

"We have done more than that," he affirmed. "We have here a working system of industrial democracy. The responsibility goes back to the individual members. The danger of these movements is that someone may endeavor to impose his will from the top. If the members of a co-operative organization have not a full proportionate voice in the control of that association, it is on dangerous ground.

"We have long term contracts" he continued. "They give stability to business, but contracts are terminable. The member can cancel his contract after due notice and so can the association and the district exchange. There must, therefore, be something more fundamental than contracts, and that is the mutual confidence between members and their directors; confidence in each others' ability and integrity and confidence that the co-operative method is the proper method of doing business."

How Capital is Provided

The manner in which capital is provided for financing the organization can best be given in Mr. Powell's own words. He says:

"The California Fruit Growers' Exchange has no capital stock. It estimates the cost of transacting business annually, then levies an assessment for the year. At the end of each month it renders a bill to each district exchange for the number of boxes shipped during the month. It does not take the marketing cost out of the proceeds before returning them to the district exchanges. At the end of the year the surplus, if one has been accumulated, is pro-rated to the district exchanges on the basis of the shipments of each. The exchange makes no profits, receives no dividends, accumulates no surplus.

"Where a producers' organization requires capital for the purchase of supplies, or for other purposes, the exchange has worked out a plan by which the capital contribution of the stockholders is kept permanently proportionate to the shipments by a revolving fund into which the stock-holders agree to pay a specified amount per box annually, based upon their respective shipments. With the money so contributed an equivalent amount of the oldest issued stock is purchased and transferred to the stockholders making the last contribution. The capital stock is revolved out every five or more years, depending upon the cycle adopted. The grower contributes annually on the basis of his previous shipments, and receives a return of capital based on his shipments of five or more years previously. The capital contributed pays six per cent. interest and no dividends are paid to the capital except the interest rate.

"The corporation is not formed for money-making purposes. The capital is necessary to provide the facilities through which the members transact their business. Both the benefits and the capital contribution of the members are always kept proportional to the use which the member makes of his own facilities. American agriculture is full of the wrecks of farmers' organizations that were formed as stock corporations with disproportional capital contributions of the members, with no way to retain the capital within the organization, or to keep it always proportional to the shipments of the members. The revolving fund plan overcomes the objections to a capital stock corporation and provides a strictly democratic form of organization."

Merchandising a Product

The citrus fruits of California, like other products marketed through purely co-operative organizations in that state, are merchandised. "Merchandised" is a significant word. To get the full meaning of it you must contrast present methods with the old methods of selling the crop to a buyer, letting it pass haphazardly through the hands of speculators, packers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, to be bought and sold a dozen times before it leaves the



Packing Oranges in an Association Warehouse.

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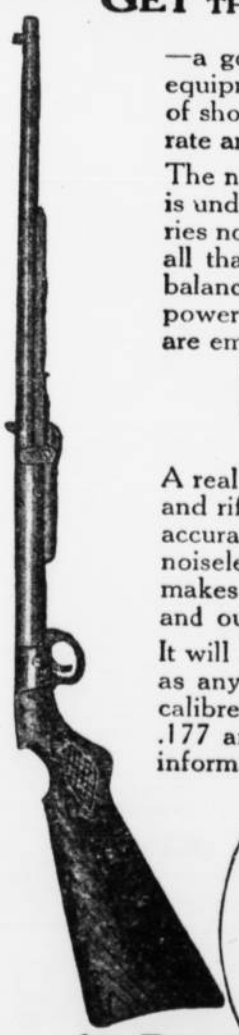
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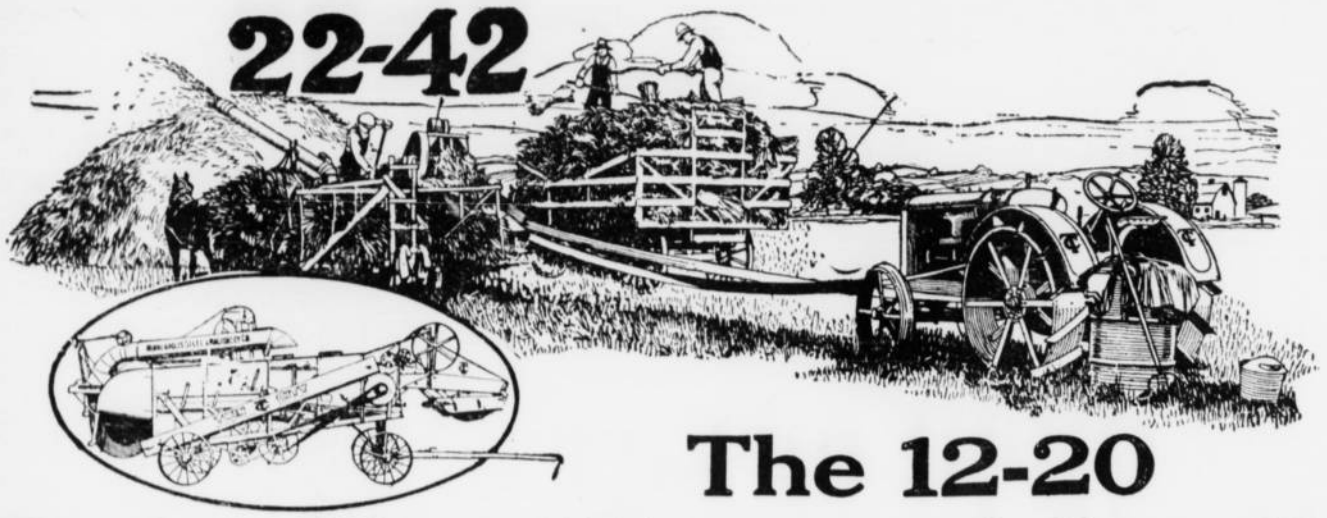
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3. We also show the "front draft" used on all our ranges built with right hand reservoirs. The damper drops open readily, as shown in illustration, and this makes it so that the ashes and clinkers can be removed from the grates from the front with an ordinary poker without stooping.
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orchard, to be marketed indiscriminately under a hundred different trademarks with a host of middlemen endeavoring to make a profit out of it before it reached the consumer. All that is eliminated when a product is merchandised. In the case of the oranges and lemons marketed through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, there is no profit taker with his toll-gate across the way between the producer and the wholesale markets of the country. The sales department has its market card-indexed. It has its own paid agents in all the chief distributing centres of the United States and Canada and in some foreign countries. It has sales' scouts out visiting the retailers, encouraging and directing the consumption of its products. You do not now find good fruit going to waste in one district for want of buyers, while in another district, a hundred or a thousand miles away, the people are asking for oranges and retailers replying, "we are just out of them." The product is distributed in such a way that there are no local gluts and no local shortages. It is going into consumption evenly and uniformly all the time and everywhere. Though the product is sold only to wholesale distributors, the exchange does not let its activities stop there. By means of advertising, dealers' service, and every other device known to modern business science, consumption is encouraged. A levy of six cents per box on lemons and two-and-a-half cents per box on oranges is made to finance the big national advertising campaigns. The result was briefly noted at the beginning of this article. Twenty-five years ago, it looked as though there was an over-production of citrus fruit. Since that time the acreage has multiplied, but by judicious advertising and consistent salesmanship the demand has been kept steadily ahead of the supply and over-production is still in the dim and distant future.

The Fruit Growers Supply Company

A large volume of supplies is required for the growers for their farms and packing houses—box material, wraps and labels, nails, fumigation materials, fertilizers and manure, cover crop seed, nursery stock, machinery, etc. To supply these, the Fruit Growers Supply Company is organized. Its directorate is identical with that of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and there is the closest relationship between the supply company and the parent organization.

The secretary of the supply company, Mr. Barnes, gave me an interesting outline of the operations of this organization. "The two chief objects of our supply service," said Mr. Barnes "are first, to ensure a supply, and second, to save money for the growers. We are able to anticipate the growers' needs and to place contracts a long way ahead, so that there is no danger but that the supplies will be on hand when they are needed. In the present unsettled state of business, it is necessary to look a long way ahead. Last April (1919) for instance, we contracted for nails to be used in boxing this year's crop, and they are now being delivered. We are now buying steel for our 1921 construction work.

"Supplies are furnished at the net cost. We do not, however, quote below the customary retail price, as it is our experience that price-cutting induces local trade wars and leads to all kinds of bitterness. We have a better method. All supplies are quoted at the regular retail prices and at the end of the year any profits that have been made are distributed to the growers on a patronage basis. We classify purchases and earnings such as packing house material, box material, fertilizer, fumigation material, and orchard material, strike a rate of rebate on each class and return the net profits to the growers according to their purchases in each class. They, therefore, get their supplies at cost. At the same time price cutting and the antagonism of the established retail trade is avoided.

"Our business has grown enormously. We started in 1907 to organize and operations commenced in the spring of 1908. This year the business is running to about $1,000,000 a month. The company is separately incorporated from the Fruit Growers Exchange. The

capital is now $4,000,000. No one receives the benefit of the supply company unless he is marketing through the exchange."

It may here be noted that the financing of the supply company is by means of a revolving fund similar to that explained above.

Germs of Co-operative Thought

The following extracts from an address by Mr. Powell, reflect the experience of co-operative marketing as it has been worked out in California:

"Those who handle the growers' product for them sometimes follow, but they can never lead in the progress of an industry. Their interest in the problems of production is secondary."

"A co-operative organization is one in which the members form an agency under which they work out their common problems at cost without profits to the agency, the benefits going to the members in proportion to the business transacted by each, but the cost being the same per unit for each, irrespective of the volume contributed. To be permanently successful, the organization must be formed by the growers, managed by them and the benefits returned to them. Any other type of organization is not co-operative and if the term co-operative is applied the public is misled as to its purposes.

"A co-operative organization to be permanently successful must be founded on economic necessity. It must be composed exclusively of growers, and it must be financed exclusively by growers. None has succeeded in which the grower and the buyer and speculator are joined together, because the interests of the two are not the same. The grower's primary interest is in the permanent prosperity of his investment, the buyers' or speculators' is primarily in the success of his immediate business transaction. Only the man who owns the land and whose investment runs into the future, is willing, or in a financial position to make investments that safeguard the future of an industry."

"A co-operative organization should have an open door policy, i.e., one by which every grower who will conform to the rules of the organization, who will abide by its rules and regulations, and who will assume his share of the responsibility, be admitted to membership. It is equally important that a member be permitted to withdraw from the organization if he becomes dissatisfied, provided his withdrawal is in accordance with the by-laws or contract, or provisions governing withdrawals. No grower should be held permanently in a co-operative organization against his judgment."

"A contract or membership agreement between the association and the grower is fundamental for purposes of business stability. The association must know definitely what it is expected to do, the volume of business to be transacted, the approximate overhead cost, and the preparation necessary to transact the business in an orderly, economical manner. But in the long run the benefits of a co-operative organization are the only things which hold the members together."

"There are public relationships that should be inherent in the legal rights of producers to organize. There are responsibilities which no co-operative organization can safely avoid. No group of producers has the right to operate collectively if it uses its powers of organization to restrict production, to lessen or arbitrarily control the supply, to permit avoidable waste that results from improper handling and preparing fruit for markets, to speculate, to profiteer, to create any condition through the power of its organization that is discriminatory or unfair to the public or to a competitor, or which permits a member, an officer, or an employee an advantage of a rebate or preference that is not open to all alike."

"A large share of the cost of food is represented in the cost of selling or marketing. As a public question it takes on a vital significance in time of high living cost on account of the flow of population toward the city. It gives new impetus and a new vision to the co-operative movement, which by simplifying the distributing process and reducing costs is helping to meet the

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to-morrow, where would she turn for the regular income you have always provided?

What money would she have left after she has paid doctor's bills and funeral expenses?

Could she meet the mortgages and taxes? Or give your children the comfort and education you have planned for them.

Would the money left bring in enough income, if invested? Would she know how to invest it safely? Or must she be haunted by the knowledge that her small capital is dwindling?

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present day social and economic need. Unless the producers' organization confers a benefit on the public at large as well as the industry which it represents, its future as a vital part of the social and industrial progress of the country is problematic and the progress of co-operation will be measured by its ability to meet just such problems."

Business and Finance

Speculators Hinder Settlement

By a Landseeker

IN The Guide of June 16, under the heading, To Settle Western Lands, I read an article which is at the present time most apt, and I may add, very much to the point, as I am myself, at present absolutely stuck and at a loss to know how to obtain land, and where, at a reasonable price and terms.

There is all kinds of open land in my district, which various companies are holding up at extortionate prices. If I go homesteading I have to go 15 miles from civilization at least, because I was granted an exemption from military service by the same government which denies me the right to build a home near a railroad although my homestead right is intact. The soldiers whom the lands have been reserved for, have, for the most part, examined those lands and found them "not good enough."

The C.P.R. and H.B. Co. have land here of which 20 acres cannot be broken and ask from $13 to $25 an acre for it—on easy terms. That is, lots of interest, plus capital for them.

An Empty Country

Canada is not making the progress the States did when it was a young country, nor did the States give one-third of their land away to capitalist syndicates to hold up the settlement of a fertile country.

I drove from Lestock to Lipton, two prosperous towns, last week and was astonished to pass through an empty country and one could have well imagined one was in the far reaches of the Peace River district. Large herds of horses were the sole occupants of this vast and fertile prairie, which may justifiably be termed as the best mixed farming district in Sask. I undersand this land is held at $35 an acre. How can this settle up these lands? People who can come from other countries and pay this price for land are the same people who are evidently in comfortable enough circumstances in their present country not to consider the necessity of pioneering in western Canada, are they not? For a settler to have a fair chance in Canada it is necessary to obtain cheap land, to give a chance against adversity. I purchased land at $10 years ago and I had a hard time to pay up same, plus machinery, taxes and high cost of living believe me, and I do not run a car at that!

Trusts and the Tariff

By H. Washington

The gentlemen interested in the $500,000,000 steel combine or merger now organized in Canada, frequently refer to the fact, that in free trade Great Britain such flotations are common. They never refer in this connection to the fact that there are no anti combine laws in force in Great Britain. Such laws are in force in Canada. They were passed for the purpose of shielding the public from the aggression and insatiable greed of the manipulators of combines or mergers; but they don't.

The reason why such laws are demanded by the people of Canada, the United States and other protectionist countries, and not by the people of free trade Great Britain is very easy to understand.

Under free trade as they have it in Great Britain, the effect of the combine or merger is necessarily beneficial to the public at large. The benefit manifests itself in reduced prices. To obtain such a result is the alleged object of all combines or mergers in whatever country they are organized. Under a protective tariff, however, experience teaches that the invariable effect of the combine or merger is to increase prices; hence the wail of the suffering millions in countries oppressed by such tariffs.

World Wide Competition

The difference in the effect of mergers on prices, under free trade and under protection, is not because the British manipulators are less greedy than our own, for human nature is the same in all countries, but because their greed is automatically restrained by the world wide competition to which free trade subjects them. Such is the one and only way a body politic can protect itself against the aggression and insatiable greed of its own manufacturers and traders. Thus Great Britain does for her people most effectively, without spending a cent, what protectionist governments make a pretence of doing by passing irritating orders in council, anti combine laws never intended to be effective, appointing commissions of enquiry and boards of commerce, all of which add enormously to the expense of the manufacturers and traders in their effort to supply the wants of the people, millions to the cost of government and consequently, millions to the cost of living, for the ultimate consumer must pay the whole shot.

Significant Figures

That untrammelled competition with all the world, did not hurt the manufacturers, traders or people of Great Britain, the following facts taken from Mullhall and official returns prove. A few years after Great Britain exposed her workmen to this awful bug-a-boo competition, wages in England had doubled, cost of living had decreased 50 per cent. the poor had decreased 50 per cent., crime had decreased over 50 per cent., wealth had increased 400 per cent., and had become more evenly diffused, the affluent class (those in receipt of over $800 per annum) having increased 1,400 per cent faster than population, population had nearly doubled, whilst her overseas annual trade increased by several thousands of millions. In 1842, a few years before Great Britain made this frightful blunder (?) of doing to all countries in regard to her trade the exact thing they all wanted her to do, and what she would like them to do to her, 10 per cent. of all the gold and silver in coin and bullion would have sufficed to pay the debt the people of the various countries at that time owed to the people of Great Britain as a cash balance due on her exports. When the world war opened, this balance the people of the world owed to the people of Great Britain had grown to $20,000,000,000 all payable in gold, a sum greater by about $10,000,000,000, than all the gold in coin and bullion in the world. It is most significant to note in this connection that it was Great Britain's most highly-protected competitors that owed her people by far the largest proportion of this vast sum, the United States leading with about $7,000,000,000.

The Golden Rule

There must be some unexplained virtue in the good old golden rule the Teacher gave us nearly 20 centuries ago, for it evidently benefits the nation embodying it in its trade policy, in spite of what other nations do, by embodying the rule in their international trade policies the exact reverse of the golden rule. The Christian clergy may explain. The experience of Great Britain and some other countries points to the condition that this grand old golden rule in action as the trade policy of a nation, not only gets underneath the cute little trade laws of the protectionist nations, laws that popularized on the assumption that they injure other countries financially, by keeping the money in the protected country, but it reverses the intent of all such laws by financially benefiting the free trade countries at the expense of the wealth-producing class of the protectionist countries, a class that do not include the protected manufacturers, who, if their own assertions are taken for granted, are

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THIS bank aims to encourage systematic saving. It also stands for distinct service—no matter how large or how small your business. Our advice and counsel on financial matters is always at your service.

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Established 1871

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund, $13,000,000.

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

1869 — 675 Branches — 1920

The Royal Bank of Canada

The Bank follows a liberal policy in extending Credits to Farmers

If you are going to need a loan to buy seed or livestock, see the Manager of the nearest branch of the Royal Bank early about your requirements.

This is an invitation to call at the Royal Bank the next time you are in town.

Capital and Reserves, $35,000,000
Total Resources over $582,000,000

Auctioneers' School of Experience
2112 Farnham St., Davenport, Pa.—Teaches all branches. You learn at home. Students now selling in 17 states. Write today.

engaged in destroying the wealth of the country that maintains them.

It is no wonder that wise old John Bull and his jug-handled free-trade policy, like nearly all rich creditors, is derided and shamelessly belied, by the apologists of so called protection, both within and beyond the boundaries of that diadem of nations encircling the world, we call the British Empire.

Mutilated Bank Notes

C. A. Bogert, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, has issued the following warning with reference to fraudulent bank notes:

"The public is warned against a form of fraudulent mutilation of bank notes which recently came to light in Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines. Any bank note with a band of adhesive tape about half an inch wide, running across the note, must be viewed with suspicion, and should not be accepted in making change. Send the person who presents it to the bank whose note it purports to be and put upon him the burden of getting it redeemed. It will be found on examination that the note is made up of parts of two notes, the numbers on either end being different instead of alike, or one of the numbers will be obliterated so as to prevent the difference being noticed. Occasionally the mutilation will consist of the removal of one end of the note, and there will be no adhesive tape. The fraudulent manipulation consists in cutting up a number of notes and pasting the pieces together so as to make more notes than were originally cut in two.

"It is a petty form of fraud with small results to the forger, and once the public is on the lookout for these 'notes,' the fradulent manipulator's occupation will be gone."

Doing Nicely, Thank You!

Holders of Canadian stocks have been singularly favored in the past half year, says an item in the Winnipeg Free Press, all varieties of corporations sharing in the good things. The banks have been included, through increases in stocks and advances in dividends.

New stocks were issued by five banks as follows:

Name	New stock
Bank of Montreal	$2,000,000
Royal Bank of Canada	3,400,000
Merchants bank	2,100,000
Provincial bank	1,000,000
Bank of Hamilton	1,000,000

In the case of the Provincial bank of Canada the stock was sold at $120 a share. In the case of the other four banks stock was sold at $150 a share. These figures are of course below the current market prices and were available only to shareholders.

There were also announcements of increases in dividends, of which the following is the detail for the half year:

	New Rate	Old Rate
Hochelaga bank	10%	9%
Standard bank	14%	13%
Imperial bank	1% bonus	
Sterling bank	7%	6%
Banque Nationale	12%	10%
Home Bank	7%	6%

Betterments in the dividend rate were made by many industrial concerns in which the general public are interested as shareholders. These include Brompton Paper, Canadian Converters, Wayagamack Pulp, Price Bros., Ontario Steel Products, Penmans, Montreal Cottons, Canadian Locomotive, Belding Paul, Howard Smith, Dominion Textile, Canadian Cottons, Asbestos Corporation, Woods manufacturing and some others. Increases in capitalization through stock dividends were also made by a few industrial companies, notably by Laurentide Ltd., paper manufacturers, and National Breweries.

True Co-operation

The co-operative movement lives, moves, and has its being in the business of reducing the cost of living. Its tried and tested method is to abolish profit-making by returning all profit as a discount to the purchaser. From the purchaser all money comes. To the purchaser the margin returns.—The Wheatsheaf, England.

YOUR INCOME!

HOW DOES THE INCREASED TAX EFFECT IT?

So far as it consists in income derived from Victory Loan Bonds due 1933, it will not be affected. These and several other Victory Loan issues are free from taxation. Further, the Bonds of this issue yield a net return of over five and-a-half per cent., which, with the tax exemption, amounts to over six and-a-quarter per cent., and in the case of substantial incomes may amount to very much more.

We will gladly assist you should you wish to convert a portion of your holdings into tax-exempt bonds.

Edward Brown & Co.,
Dept. G, 296 Garry Street Winnipeg

So Many People

have considered The Great-West Life Policies **the best obtainable**, that for fourteen successive years, the Company has held the distinction of writing the largest paid-for Canadian Business of all Canadian Companies.

This is one good reason why those needing Life Insurance should examine the policies of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I" Head Office: Winnipeg

Genuine Economy in Tires

These Bargains Shipped to You on Approval



Why pay the increased price for tires when you can get such big bargains as we offer?

These are the cheapest tires on sale anywhere, and you can examine them before buying. Order by mail or wire, and we will ship tires to you at any address in Canada, express paid, C.O.D. Give them a thorough examination and satisfy yourself you are getting a genuine bargain. If they do not please you just ship them back at our expense. Could anything be fairer?

Here are some of our phenomenal prices:

Sizes	Plain Tread	Non-Skid Tread
30x3½		$17.50
32x3½		18.50
31x4	19.50	27.50
33x4½		31.50
34x4½		34.50
35x4½	29.50	

Other sizes in proportionately low prices. When ordering, state size and style—whether "Clincher" or "Straight Wall"—Plain or Non-skid.

TUBES! TUBES! TUBES!
30x3½—fully guaranteed—$2.75

Order now. You'll never find a better opportunity to cut down your tire expense.

Security Tire Sales Co.
512 Yonge St., Toronto

United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton, Bldg., Winnipeg

The U.F.M. and Provincial Politics

NOW that the heat of the campaign is past it should be possible with calm and sane judgment to review the situation and to correct some of the distorted views held, and some of the prejudiced and passionate allegations made while the fight was waged.

So far as the United Farmers are concerned the background of the whole situation lies in the action taken at the anual convention in January last. That convention was one of the largest and most fully representative in the history of the association. The question of the United Farmers, as a body, taking action in the provincial area was debated at length and with the utmost freedom, and the finding arrived at and adopted by an overwhelming majority was in the following terms:

"Whereas, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has taken definite action to put into effect the great principles embodied in the Farmers' Platform, by organizing to elect in every federal constituency a candidate pledged to support these principles, and,

"Whereas, we recognize that the great issues of the immediate future are of a federal nature, and,

"Whereas, we believe that our whole energies at this time must be concentrated in giving effect to these fundamental principles;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the question of taking provincial action be left entirely to the initiative of each local constituency.

"But further, that if the majority of constituencies in the province, after consulting the electors of their respective constituencies, declare in favor of taking concerted action at the next provincial election, the provincial executive be asked to call a convention of accredited delegates from the constituencies for the purpose of formulating a provincial platform."

Among others the following considerations weighed with the association in reaching its decision:

1st. The superlative importance of the federal contest and the necessity of concentrating in support of the Farmers' Platform.

2nd. The danger of "accentuating the assertion that we are laboring for class legislation and class interests."

3rd. The fact that the association had no principles formulated as a provincial platform.

4th. The fact that all legislation sought by the farmers as an organization had been secured.

5th. The fact that while by no means beyond criticism the government had redeemed its pre-election pledges more completely than any other government on record, and that in such major enactments as the Manitoba Temperance Act, Women Suffrage, the Farm Loans Act, the Rural Credits Act, the Farm Implement Act, the Hail Insurance Act, and the Produce Dealers Act, the legislation passed had been specifically following out the ideals and principles of the organized farmers.

In opposition there were those who held that consisteney and the maintenance of unity for the federal contest demanded opposition to the party in power in the province.

The decision arrived at had the merit of being in the fullest sense democratic. That is to say it was the finding of the largest and most representative gathering of the organized farmers that could be convened; it refused to interfere with the autonomy of the local constituency, but placed the responsibility for action where, naturally, and rightfully it should be, namely, on the electors in the various constituencies; and, further, on a majority of the constituencies seeking concerted action it instructed the executive to meet their wishes.

Constituencies Organizing

During the early part of the summer a number of local constituencies began to organize for action. Where the matter was taken up by local associations any assistance the Central offeie could render in their getting into touch with other locals was gladly and readily afforded; and as the summer came on it became apparent that a considerable number of independent candidates would be placed in the field. Some of these were nominated by conventions of United Farmers regularly called and representative in character. Some were nominated by conventions of United Farmers representing only a section of a local constituency. Some were nominated by conventions having no connection with the organization. A number of attempts were made by men with a strongly partisan record to engineer conventions which might be prevailed on to nominate "farmer" candidates. In no case did any local constituency approach the executive with any such request for concerted action as was suggested in the resolution adopted at Brandon in January.

The Course of the Executive

Under these circumstances only one course was possible for officials of the provincial association, namely to refrain from any interference with the full and untrammelled autonomy of the local constituency. To have lent official endorsement to any local candidate, or to have participated officially in any campaign would have been to break faith with the whole association represented in the annual convention. No one who believes that the people rather than the officials should rule would for a moment suggest such a course. Not only so but in some cases it would have meant helping one group of United Farmers against another group of United Farmers, each with its regularly nominated candidate—rather an awkward thing for an official to do. In other cases it would have meant helping a U.F.M. candidate against another candidate who might be a member of the association, and quite as honorable and conscientious as his opponent. Hence the executive of the provincial association took the course of unswerving acceptance of the mandate of the association and stood neutral to all local contests.

This course was not as easy as might have been expected. Enthusiastic and aggressive candidates, and even more enthusiastic and aggressive friends of candidates thought it very strange that in the crusade they had undertaken there should not be the freest and fullest help from "Central." Some of them wanted a slice out of the Campaign Fund, and were very much disappointed when it was denied. Others wanted Central to send up "a couple of speakers to organize the campaign," and many hoped for help at certain very important meetings. What made it still harder was the campaign carried on in the Labor News and elsewhere with a view to giving the impression that the "little tin gods" of officialdom in the U.F.M. organization were holding back, repressing and discouraging the rank and file in their earnest efforts toward progressive action. A sufficient answer to all is that the executive followed the one and only course possible for them in consisteney with the mandate of the association.

Another feature of the situation at that stage was the advent of a flock of nondescripts posing as "farmer" candidates and friends of the farmers, but having no connection with the movement and little knowledge of it. The Central office was pestered with such for several weeks, and the secretary took occasion to warn the people against them by a letter on this page. This was quoted in the Free Press, and in some quarters has been interpreted as opposing all independent candidates. No sane reader will find that in the artiele. It warned against a certain class of would-be candidates which it defined clearly, and had no reference to regularly-nominated men, and no hint of opposition to real farmer candidates.

Here I may be permitted to refer specifically to the case of the constituency of Beautiful Plains, since there has been a good deal of misrepresentation of the facts in connection with it.

I had represented that constituency since 1915 as an Independent Liberal. That is to say, I was nominated by a combined convention representing two distinct and separate organizations—the Independent Political Association of Beautiful Plains and the Liberal Association of Beautiful Plains. The mandate of that convention was clear and unmistakeable. It involved support of the official policy of the Liberal party as announced in 1915, but with no other connection with or control by the Liberal organization. As an independent I was free to vote as I saw fit on questions not specified in the platform. No party funds were handled by the committee in charge of my campaign. It was financed by the method which is now familiar as the method of the Farmers' Movement. Beautiful Plains was just five years ahead of the general movement in this respect.

During my term in the legislature I maintained my independence. I was glad to support the government in passing a larger group of progressive acts than any other goverament of which I have any knowledge, but when necessary I took issue with them, criticised their course of action, and voted in opposition.

Last winter in the convention I stated that so far from opposing the free nomination and election of independents was I, that I expected to be an independent candidate myself, and that if I were not I would be up in Beautiful Plains backing somebody who was. I have maintained that attitude since. When the U.F.M. political convention in Beautiful Plains convened I was convinced from my knowledge of local views that either George Little or A. J. M. Poole, two of the men nominated, would unite a larger body of electors than I or any other man living outside of the constituency could do. And believing that unity for the farmers' cause was a bigger thing than any personal gratification, I refused to allow my name to go to ballot. The result I anticipated was realized. Mr. Little a man of the people and an independent of the independents, not only got a unanimous nomination but was elected by acclamation to represent the constituency. Perhaps I may be pardoned for thinking that my service to the cause of independence has not been wholly in vain as I reflect that a constituency, which, in 1914, had two thoroughly organized party machines in active operation has in 1920 reached the position in which the remnants of those groups find themselves so completely "down and out" that neither one nor the other, nor any combination of the two can muster courage to put a candidate in the field. "It was utterly useless," a leading citizen said the other day, "George Little could lick everything in sight."

Partisan or Independent?

One other word to those who are still worrying about the secretary of the United Farmers being a hide-bound partisan. It is simply a matter of common knowledge in the Neepawa country that in 1914 I campaigned against an old line Conservative in the person of J. H. Howden. In 1915 I was opposed by the leader of the old line Liberals in the person of John Crawford. In 1917 I fought conjointly, in support of an independent farmer candidate, the united forces of the two old line groups in Neepawa, headed by Davidson, and Irwin, and Robertson, with Howden in the background for the Conservatives; and Curtis, and Habkirk, and F. L. Davis, with Crawford again as master of ceremonies for the Liberals, and for a climax was publicly lambasted and denounced by Arthur Meighen and T. C. Norris from the same platform before as big a political meeting as ever was convened in the town of Neepawa. If these anxious people can find within the bounds of the province any man who has had a more varied experience during the past six years in the pursuit of independence, I shall be glad to go across Manitoba to meet and take off my hat to him.

The New Situation

From the point of view of the association the new position is one of great interest and promise. With a group of members in the legislature representing more or less directly the United Farmers, attention in the association will, unquestionably, be directed more toward provincial issues—and while this must not detract from our supreme concern in the federal arena, the added interest in provincial matters should be entirely wholesome. The issues of assessment, taxation, municipal efficieney, education for citizenship, adequate representation and the development of agricultural edueation and agriculture generally, may well be taken up by our rural organizations and given free discussion. Such a course should make for more fully equipped citizenship and for the more adequate and satisfactory working out of policies. It goes without saying that there must be maintained the fullest possible understanding and the most cordial sympathy between our organization and the men chosen as U.F.M. representatives. In all endeavors to secure completer measures of justice for the people and to build up conditions of greater well-being the association both in its rank and file and in every office from the lowest to the highest will stand ready to afford them all possible support and co-operation.

Your standing as a United Farmer is only fractional if you haven't ordered a copy of the new Handbook. It costs a dime.

To be really "dressed" you must wear the new U.F.M. button. The men's button costs 25 cents; the women's, 30 cents.

The semi-annual reports from locals are now overdue. If you are on the local board and the board is on its job you know whether yours has gone in or not.

The U.F.M. tent at the Brandon Fair will be a rest room and a rallying point for visitors from all over Manitoba.

Belmont reports a co-operative society with $10,000 capital as its outstanding achievement for the year. Next?

Shergrove, a rural district lying 15 miles east of St. Rose, is the latest addition to our list of U.F.M. locals. George Sutherland is the secretary.

Have you read pages 26-27 in the 1920 Year Book? They are for members in relationship to local activities. Look them up.

"The finer things of life"—what are they? An old time writer described them as "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," and then he added "if there be any virtue, and there be any praise, think on these things." Good advice—try it.

Right in Politics

(From the Toronto Star)

When a man wants to take the tariff out of polities one sometimes wonders where he wants to take it.

As a rule what he has in mind is that it ought to be removed into private quarters where none but friendly hands con touch it.

His idea is that a nice high tariff with prongs on top of it is a good thing, and there should be no argument about it, but it should be turned over to its friends who will increase its height from time to time as the need arises, and refuse to lower it no matter what happens in polities.

But no question can be taken out of politics as long as public opinion is divided upon it. The attempt to put any question out of the public reach is about the surest way to spill it right in front of a general election

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Our Responsibility

Relationship to Other Organizations Considered

JOSHUA Fletcher, president, Grande Prairie District Association, in a recent address, made the following interesting observations:

Our organization has now reached a high place in our community life, and decisions which we arrive at carry weight and influence among the people both inside and outside organized bodies. Our action commands attention throughout our own country, and we must be careful to observe our responsibility as well as our achievement. The large membership of the Trade Unions which we feel sure will co-operate with us, is largely centralized in our towns and villages, and they are united together as we are in class organization. The greatest fight they have had through many years has been to win for themselves the right of collective bargaining, and, incidentally, the recognition of their unions by the wealthy corporations and employers of labor. The Trade Unions must know that this important matter is safe in our hands before they can be expected to cast in their lot with us. The G.W.V.A., already a strong and powerful body, is not held together by occupation, but is composed of men who have sacrificed much for their King and country. We can depend on them when they clearly understand that we believe in class organization and co-ordinate association, but are opposed to class legislation.

In the life of the U.F.A., and in our effort along political, commercial and economic advances, perhaps the most delicate relationship we have to deal with is to be found in our relations with that class of people usually represented by Boards of Trade. These people have been trained, and lived in our towns and villages, and are sometimes led to look upon our efforts with suspicion. We must aim to make them know that in our organization that the life we value is the life of service. They must know that if the industrial conditions were properly adjusted the struggle for existence would not be so intense, and competition among the classes would not be so severe.

If the whole common people could forget the foolish class competition our local merchants and professional men would be with us in this great forward movement, and they would receive their full share of benefit. In our co-ordinate effort we will require to give sympathetic attention to other organized bodies. Among these organized bodies in a prominent place we find the church. The precepts of our Christian religion must be the foundation of all our substantial and permanent improvement. We, as individuals, must assist to bridge that gulf which exists between the church and the masses. This will not be brought about until the high dignitaries of the church are willing to study economic questions and learn something from the industrial masses.

The great fight which we are making is not particularly to make farmers rich, nor to make millionaires out of Trades Union men, but to enforce a system by which those who enjoy privileges and concessions will be required to assume proportionate responsibility, and to make human life more valuable than property ownership.

Grasshoppers

Writing, re the grasshopper situation, on July 2, E. H. Strickland, Dominion Entomologist, Lethbridge, says:

"The main outbreaks now cover a territory extending from High River to Pincher Creek on the west, to the International boundary on the south, to Skiff and Foremost on the south-east, and as far north-east as Iron Springs, Vulcan and Blackie.

"A most serious outbreak is also reported from Carsland, Gleichen and Strathmore, and smaller ones at Drumheller and Cluny.

"Organized control is now in operation over this entire district with the exception of the Foremost area, and possibly Drumheller and Cluny. Excellent results are being obtained, and community action, whether through the U.F.A. or through the municipalities has in every case resulted in a marked check to the ravages of the pest. At the present time the hoppers are beginning to leave their breeding places and to scatter through the fields. By immediate action the majority, however, can be killed on the roadsides, fence rows, and around old sloughs and straw piles. Within two weeks time, however, they will be scattered as freely in the growing crops as in these places, and poisoning for them will cost easily 500 per cent. more than it now does.

"A most important point, at present, is in connection with summerfallowing. Numerous hoppers have hatched out on land that is now being fallowed. I have seen this most markedly around Stavely, and Pincher Creek. Such infested fields should never be fallowed entirely without treatment, since by so doing all of the hoppers on them are forced off on to adjoining fields. By preference areas should be plowed round till a strip two to three rods in width is left. This should be poisoned, for it will have crowded on to it all of the hoppers that were scattered on the plowed part of the field. About three to four days after poisoning this strip can also be plowed.

"Ninety-three dead hoppers to the square foot of poisoned roadside is the highest killing reported. This sounds almost too good to be true. Personally, I have not found more than 35 as an average on poisoned land, but this is an excellent figure."

The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are co-operating in assisting farmers to combat the outbreak.

Farm Help

The following letter has been received from W. Carnill, superintendent, Government Employment Bureau at Calgary:

"In order that the Government Employment Bureau may be in a position to successfully cope with the labor situation during the coming harvest it is essential that some information be gathered as to the probable number of men required.

"You will, no doubt, be aware of the labor shortage existing at present, and the difficulty of obtaining any additional help at critical periods such as the harvest season. We feel that every effort must be exerted to supply farmers with workers, and to do this we should have close co-operation with all concerned.

"I am fully aware that it is very difficult at this time to procure any definite estimate, but if you could give some idea as to the approximate number of workers that might be required by the farmers of your district, such information would be greatly appreciated."

There are Alberta Government Employment Bureaus at the following points, and information asked for might be forwarded to your nearest office: Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Red Deer.

E.D. and B.C. Railway

On July 3 the Central executive wired the chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the following terms:

"Convinced that proposed increase approximating 50 per cent. in rates, E. D. and B.C. Railway, will impose almost impossible burden on farmers and all residents of the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, and in response to urgent appeals from local associations, the U.F.A. wish to enter strongest possible protest against proposed increase being granted. We believe that poor construction, inadequate equipment and inefficient operation which have characterized this road to date make increase asked for entirely unwarranted. Settlers are convinced that road properly constructed and operated could pay on present rates, which already are a handicap to settlement and production of that country. Our executive believes there is no justification for attempting to rush through this increase in order to benefit capitalists now negotiating for the road to present disadvantage of settlers, particularly in view of possibility of road being acquired by one of transcontinental systems. In any event strongly urge that this application be not decided before general application which we understand pending from other roads is heard which will give this and other organizations opportunity of presenting argument, as we had no official notice of application heard June 22, in Edmonton."

Wants Retail Stores

Suggests Farmers Handle Own Produce

Nine times out of ten when you run across two farmers in conversation they are blaming everything, everybody from the premier down to the farm chore boy, for the rotten prices they receive for their produce, and the price the consumer has to pay in comparison with the prices the farmer receives.

Now if we farmers were to look things squarely in the face, and take time to think them over carefully, we should come to the conclusion that we have no one to blame but ourselves for the treatment meted out to us by the men who make a living by "farming the farmer." The aforementioned business of "farming the farmer" has gone on since time immemorial, and is likely to do so until "Doom's Day," unless we farmers take unto ourselves the solution of the problems which stare us in the face every day of our lives.

Now then, look things squarely in the face and ask yourself who should own the large packing plants, creameries, etc., etc., that make millions annually out of the farmer? Did it ever occur to you that we farmers really do own them; for have not the shareholders received dividends enough to cover capital invested long ago to say nothing of watered stock, and that the plants are being run today and dividends paid out of dollars that really should find their way back into the farmers' pockets, or better still be distributed among the public generally in the shape of the essentials of life, being obtainable at better prices. Anybody with money can buy shares in a limited liability company, but the trouble is few farmers have any surplus to invest in anything, and no class of people have less to say about retail prices of agricultural products than the farmers, who, by rights should, and I hope in the near future will, control the price from the producer to the consumer.

Take for example the eggs you buy today over your city store counter; where do they come from and how many middlemen have made a part of their living off those eggs? First of all the poor henwife sells those eggs or trades them for groceries at a dictated price, she having no say in the matter. The merchant makes a profit, then he turns them over to the wholesaler who either re-sells them over his own retail counter and makes a killing or distributes them among city stores where the wholesaler makes a profit, and so does the storekeeper, otherwise they could not exist, or else they are put in cold storage, which adds further cost to those poor eggs. All these men are parasites and could be easily disposed of.

The same is true with beef, pork, butter, cream, etc. In most instances these articles are purchased in local villages by agents at dictatorial prices, who turn them over to a so-called produce company, who again turns them over to the retailer, who again turns them over to the poor consumer who has to pay any price the storekeeper cares to ask, and the poor farmer who keeps all these useless mortals alive is seen standing on the sidewalk cursing the day he was born because hogs are down to 16 cents locally, and if he wants to take home a smoked ham he has to pay 65 cents a pound for that ham or leave it with the butcher.

Now then, what is the solution? Simply this: a far truer understanding of the word "co-operation," a stiff upper lip, and a U.G.G. Retail Produce Co., with one or more produce stores in every city from St. John, Newfoundland, to Victoria, B.C.

Oh, but you will say, that takes money. True it does but every farmer who sells produce on today's business methods loses enough money annually to subscribe for a $100 fully paid-up share of the U.G.G. Retail Limited.

When will the U.G.G. Retail Limited be an accomplished fact? Why just as soon as we farmers do away with those smoked glasses that make everybody look black, whereas, if we look into the mirror we would see the real black sheep. Let us, therefore, wakeup to the fact that we are today our own greatest enemy playing into the hands of middlemen every day of our lives, throwing millions of dollars away annually which should help us to make the prairie home more restful, and prairie life more enjoyable. Throwing away millions of dollars annually, which, if directed along the right channels, would build and equip for us distributing centres and retail stores in every city from coast to coast. This matter lies entirely within our grasp and easily within our scope as business men of the prairies, but as long as we care to lie dormant then will these middlemen keep on applying the narcotic.

Wake up brother! The sooner the better for all concerned.

Yours for that chain of retail stores.
—John H. Stuart, Big Valley, Alta.

Eye Hill Program

Text-Book for Study: The Dawn of a New Patriotism—By John D. Hunt

At each meeting a chapter of above book will be read by a member, and an open discussion will follow.

July 12—Moving pictures, Dawn of a New Patriotism, C. E. Rogers. July 26—Question box, Dawn of a New Patriotism, Mrs. Zender. August 9—Debate, Silver Willow local versus Eye Hill, Dawn of a New Patriotism, S. Oughland. August 23—Address by John D. Hunt; number of short addresses; Dawn of a New Patriotism, Z. Gregoire. September 6—Essay, by Miss Tiffin; Dawn of a New Patriotism, Geo. Halsten. September 20—Address, Tennyson: Life and Works, Rev. C. E. Rogers; Dawn of a New Patriotism, Elmer Buck. October 4—Moving pictures, Dawn of a New Patriotism, N. Skaftedahl. October 18—Address, Phil. Hochhausen; nomination for Mock Parliament; Dawn of a New Patriotism, J. Irving. November 1—Parliamentary election by proportional representation; Dawn of a New Patriotism, A. Johnson. November 15—Mock Parliament; Dawn of a New Patriotism, Roy Norem. November 29—Continuation of parliamentary proceedings; Dawn of a New Patriotism, Thos. Tennant. December 13—Debate, Which is the Happier, the Barbarian or the Civilized Man? discussion of resolutions; Dawn of a New Patriotism, Mrs. J. D. Farquharson. December 27—Election of new officers; discussion of resolution; moving pictures.

J. W. Leedy, ex-governor of Kansas, lectured to a well-filled hall of farmers of this and the Vulcan and Queenstown locals, Thursday, June 24, in the Arrowood Consolidated Schoolhouse. Mr. Leedy showed us the need of political action for results.—W. M. Lyle, secretary, East Arrowood local.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Emery on Grain Growers' Sunday

DISTRICT Director C. M. W. Emery, of Assiniboia, in reporting to the Central office, the result of his Grain Grower Sunday services, says:

"We left Assiniboia on Friday June 18, for Readlyn, by train and was met there by President Leslie, of Crane Valley local, and after a two hours ride in his Ford reached their picnic at Marigold school. The building was filled with an attentive audience, to whom I outlined the past attainments and future possibilities of our association.

"On Saturday, the 19th, in the afternoon, I had the pleasure of meeting with the Ormiston Women's Section and gave them all the encouragement possible. The Decanton local had arranged for a meeting in Readlyn on Saturday evening and the organizing secretary, H. Chandler, 'Forded' me in, about 16 miles. I had a good informal talk with about 20 members of that local.

"The manager of the Rural Telephones Co. kindly put me up for the night and 'Forded' me to Roselea school at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning. We had a good service, with a nice audience, which were very much interested in our movement. I was due at Ormiston again at two o'clock, but another Ford made the grade about 3 p.m. However, everybody waited and accepted our regrets at the delay. This local had arranged a good program and music was provided by a ten-piece orchestra.

"As an instance of how even the children have absorbed our teachings a tot of seven, in reply to her Sunday school teacher's question, 'what Sunday comes after Good Friday?' promptly replied, 'Grain Growers' Sunday.' I felt that at this time, at least, I have done my duty."

Mrs. Burbank at Unionville

Mrs. M. L. Burbank, secretary of the Women's Section, returned on Saturday last from attending a picnic which was held under the auspices of the Unionville Grain Growers' Association, southwest of Swift Current, on Friday, June 25.

During her visit Mrs. Burbank was the guest of Mrs. Giffin, president of the Women's Section and was supported during the subsequent meeting by Mrs. G. A. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the same. In the afternoon Mrs. Burbank addressed the picnickers on The Relation of Locals to the Central Office; in which she emphasized the importance of keeping in touch with the Central. She also emphasized the benefits to the locals of the Women's Sections.

In discussing the crop prospects of the Swift Current district, on her return with the editor of this page, Mrs. Burbank said they were more than ordinarily encouraging. There has been a plentitude of rain, and farmers, who for three years have had no crop, are rejoicing in a prospect of securing crops this year equal to the record ones of 1915 and 1916. Some losses have occured as a result of drift, but it is comparatively small; while the acreage and prices are above the average, that with a safely garnered crop, most of the farmers of the Cabri district will be out of danger.

A different story, however, is to hand from the Vanguard district, where, during the last week, some sections were subjected to a deluge, as the result of a cloudburst. This particular district has for three years been victims of drought, while the same lands today are flooded out; some of the crops are entirely destroyed and, owing to the unusual flooding of the lands, gophers have been exterminated by being drowned in their holes.

New Locals in District No. 2

If C. M. W. Emery, director for district No. 2 is out to make a record it has evidently been accomplished; as during the last few days he reports the organization of nine new locals in his constituency. During the last two years the map of the province, which is decorating the walls of the Central office, and shaded with pins representing the Grain Growers' locals, has shown an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in district No. 2; which speaks well for the co-operation existing amongst the directors and his sub-organizers.

Enclosed in Mr. Emery's report is the following communication from sub-organizer H. B. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley, which is an interesting illustration of the revival of interest which is being taken in the association's activities.

Under date of June 16, Mr. Lloyd writes to Mr. Emery as follows: "You will see by the enclosed report forms that I am still at the same old stand and on a five-day trip have organized three new locals; 23 members in one and 16 and 12 respectively in the other two. I travelled through this district two years ago, but the people there then would not hear of Grain Growerism. Now, they are most anxious and it is evident they are beginning to see the need of organization.

"I shall organize another new local this evening and one more tomorrow evening and shall endeavor to awaken Buffalo Gap local on my way home. This makes five days work for the Grain Growers' Association in one week and means keeping six horses idle. But what cannot be cured must be endured.

"I visited Grange Corner district twice and failed to organize them. They say they cannot afford the fees. I am writing this in Beaver Creek district. They have a fine incorporated local and store here. They want me to address one of their meetings but I cannot really afford the time."

The Willodale Grain Growers' local was organized on June 20, by sub-organizer J. C. Moen, of Borderland, with the lucky number of 13 members and the following officers: President, S. J. McKee; vice-president, J. Chesney; secretary, John Chesney; directors, A. McKee, Mrs. Campbell, C. L. Webster, J. H. Stewart, E. E. Railson.

On June 20, a meeting of farmers was held at the Table Butte schoolhouse, when another new local was formed, which is known as the Killdeer Grain Growers' Association; with an initial membership of 13. Following are the officers: President, C. S. Root; vice-president, G. C. Sherrard; secretary, Mrs. C. S. Root; directors: M. B. Sherrard, Art LaBay, and Mrs. C. S. Root.

Redstone and Wheat Belt

A. C. Wage, of Buffalo Gap, secretary-treasurer, announces the formation of a new local in that locality, which has been christened Redstone Grain Growers' Association, with 11 chartered members. A list of the officers was not enclosed with the report.

Lorn A. Walker, of Quatock, secretary of the newly formed local in that district, writes: "Re Wheat Belt Grain Growers' local.—We of this district have decided to from a local and have organized for the purpose. I am enclosing $24, being payment for 24 members. Following is a list of the officers: President, W. J. Rousan; vice-president, Tom Montealm; secretary-treasurer, Lorne A. Walker; directors: John Cave, Frank Stange, D. C. Stevens, Peter Dippong and Anton Yost.

Everett R. Dawson, of Lonesome Butte, under date of June 22, writes: "As we are forming a local of the Grain Growers' Association, I am enclosing a list of the 20 charter members and also enclose one dollar each for membership fees to the Central office." The names of the other officers were not included in the communication.

T. H. Harris, of Buffalo Gap, writing under date of June 24, says: "The ratepayers of the Ipsley Mound, S. D. have decided to form a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Sub-organizer Lloyd addressed the meeting held on June 16, who asked for approval of organization, which was unanimously carried. We have 15 members, of whom three are members of another local."

Following are the officers: President, W. E. DeBolt; vice-president, A. Lamont; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Harris; directors: A. Lamont, B. Gyreder, N. Shain, Mrs. R. F. Moore, R. F. Moore and J. Danielson.

J. Zoph, secretary-treasurer of the newly-organized Lawrdaire Grain Growers' local, under date of June 22, writes as follows: "We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to be known as the Lawrdaire Grain Growers' local, hereby each for himself agrees to become a member of the same, to uphold the constitution and by-laws, and to pay the regular yearly membership fees."

Then follows a list of eight names, with the following listed as the officers: President, L. H. Larson; secretary-treasurer, J. Zoph; directors: Jos. Wittman, J. Zoph and Frank Weirgether.

S. A. Balgord, secretary of the newly organized Blooming Grain Growers' local reports nine charter members and the following officers: President, E. L. Monson; secretary, S. A. Balgord.

Abe D. Galloway, secretary of the Macworth local reports 20 charter members and encloses $20 in payment of fees for the same number.

In addition to Mr. Lloyd, the credit for organizing the above locals belongs to J. C. Moen, of Borderland, the whole of which have been organized within the limits of a few municipalities. One great reason for this activity in the organization of Grain Growers' locals throughout this district, is to concentrate all the rural strength with a view to securing additional railway facilities; which will be more especially urgent in view of the approaching harvest, when all over the province a bumper crop is being anticipated with an almost certainty of realization.

Old Politicians Need Not Apply

"You can warn the old politicians not to come south and talk to the farmers against the Grain Growers movement; it's rooted so strong now even the windstorms cannot budge it."

The above is the concluding sentence of a communication received from H. B. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley, sub-organizer for District No. 2, who, in reporting on his work in that district, says further: "By the enclosed report forms you will see I visited the Hart School on the 22nd of May to make preparations for a summer rally.

On the 29th I visited the Red Butte local. In passing I must make the remark regarding this local that it is evident the secretary is a worker of the right type. We had a full house and a real rousing time. It is also evident that the farmers, as a whole, are realizing that the present day need is organization and also education; especially since we entered the political field. They fully realize how the farmers and others have not used their votes for their own welfare."

Johnson Criticises Budget

Under date of Wednesday, June 9, the Moose Jaw Times says: "A very instructive and interesting talk on Taxation by Mr. R. M. Johnson, secretary of the New National Policy movement, was the feature of the special meeting of the Local Council of Women, held Tuesday evening in the Public Library.

"The sooner we educate the general public to the nature of the direct tax and prove to them the nature of the direct, instead of the indirect, tax, the sooner the tax question will become just, and the public will know what it is paying," was one of Mr. Johnson's remarks. Mr. Johnson explained to the local council members the general principles of the tax conditions and the merits of the direct and indirect taxation.

"He then referred to an article written by himself some time ago which appeared in the local papers, when he repeated that Sir Henry Drayton, in framing his budget, was probably faced by greater difficulty than any of his predecessors. He had two objects to attain: First, to provide machinery for the raising of a vast sum of money for the carrying on of the government of Canada, and to see that the necessary increased taxation should bear equitably on all citizens in proportion to their ability to pay; also to so far as possible decrease the cost of living and the cost of production.

"Mr. Johnson referred to the luxury tax as one of the methods which the finance minister had been obliged to adopt for the raising of revenue. 'The principle,' said Mr. Johnson, 'as contained in the luxury tax appears to be sound; it is a measure of direct taxation, up to the value of which it is assumed the necessaries of life can be bought no tax is imposed. But as to whether the value is correct or not that depends on our own viewpoint.'

"It is Mr. Johnson's opinion that as soon as the general public is educated to the merits of direct taxation a great deal of tax trouble will have been overcome."

C.M.A. Not Guilty

John Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of Hillcrest Grain Growers' local, has forwarded to the Central Office the following communication from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in reply to a resolution from this local re the cancellation of advertising contracts with The Grain Growers' Guide."

The letter reads:

"Toronto, May 26, 1920.

"Dear Sir:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent communication and regret that there has been unavoidable delay in answering it. You intimate that you have been informed that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has advised its members not to advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide. I beg to advise you that this association has not taken any such action and that statements to that effect are entirely without foundation.

"Yours very truly,

"J. W. Walsh,

"General Manager."

Summer Meetings at Osage

W. F. Gordon, of Osage, secretary of Latham Grain Growers' Association, under a recent date, writes: "It is almost time I was reporting for our local. We have 31 paid-up members and four juniors whom we have admitted at $1.00 each. I think we will round up to the 50 mark when things get a little easier and not quite so busy. We hold meetings every month.

"We are having our local minister to preach for us on Grain Growers' Sunday, June 20, and would like if you could send him anything that would help him. We are also having three or four speakers for our summer meetings, and expect to have a picnic when Mr. Johnson is expected to address us. He said he would call on us and we will give him the chance."

Tax Forms Too Complicated

H. H. Millage, secretary-treasurer of White Bear Grain Growers' Association, under date of June 6, has forwarded for publication the following resolution recently adopted by the local of which he is secretary:

"Whereas, the present income tax form, issued by the government, is too complicated for many farmers to understand, and whereas it would benefit farmers and the community as a whole if some simple system of book-keeping were adopted for the use of farmers; therefore, be it resolved that the Federal Income Tax Department issue simple farm account books to farmers, confirming with the income tax system of accounts, so that the summary of the year's business could be readily transferred from the account book to the tax form."

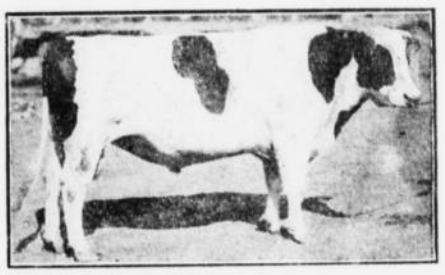
Calgary Summer Fair

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Awards

HOLSTEINS

THE Holstein exhibits at Calgary this year were particularly good. There was a great deal of interest taken in the judging of the black and white dairy cattle, and the general high quality of the animals fully warranted this interest. Straightness of top line, size, substance and constitution were much in evidence, showing a tendency among dairymen towards a strong and vigorous milking machine.

The exhibitors were J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.; The C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.; Thos. Bretherton, Calgary; R. Atkins, Calgary; and Philip Eyers, Cochrane. The Laycock herd, after an absence of two years, were out strong. Hulet sent 22 head of fine cattle from Ontario. The C.P.R. sent a number of well-fitted animals from out of a herd of nearly 200 head, which now, under the superintendence of Mr. G. H. Hutton, is coming rapidly forward as a high producing unit, and at the same time a strong show-yard contender. The others were most creditable. The Laycock champion bull, Korndyke Posch Pontiac,



Korndyke Posch Pontiac
Grand Champion Holstein Bull at Calgary. Owned by Jos. H. Laycock. Okotoks, Alta.

has scale, great girth, strong top and balanced proportions. At the same time he shows lots of character and refinement. Hulet's Ladoga Prince Abbekirk is also of rare quality and impressive character. The C.P.R. two-year-old bull, the reserve grand champion, Colony Morag McKinley, shows evenness of lines, style and good spread of rib. In the yearlings, Hulet had Count Paul Ladoga and Sylvins Calamity first and second. They showed pronounced masculinity, length and depth, with good heads and even tops. Laycock was to the fore in a strong company of senior calves, and Hulet and he had a real tussle for supremacy in the juniors. Gilbert, although not in the firsts or seconds, generally came in immediately after, with pronounced strong entries.

Females

Hulet was very strong in females all through. His aged cow, Lady Jensen Abbekirk, showed style, quality and refined matronliness. She had a beautiful head and neck, prominent veining and a well-balanced udder. His next cow, Our Villa Cornelia Teake, was a good second. The C.P.R. three-year-old, Princess Mechthilde Wayne, is a great quality heifer, beautifully cut out, and of a high dairy type. Hulet was very strong in two-year-olds and senior yearlings. In the junior yearlings Laycock's Bonnie Brae Sylvia Posch, a most captivating junior yearling, was placed third. She should have stood much higher up, by virtue of her capacity of middle and nice type. Atkins showed a most promising senior calf in Princess Posch Clus, which will be heard from again. The awards are as follows:—

Bulls

Bull, three years and over—1, Korndyke Posch Pontiac, J. H. Laycock, Okotoks; 2, Ladoga Prince Abbekirk, A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont. Bull, two years—1, Colony Morag McKinley, C. P. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore; 2, Prince Colanthus Abbekerk, Hulet; 3, Bonnie Brae Carneira Lad, Laycock. Bull, yearling — 1, Count Paul Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Sylvius Calamity, Hulet; 3, Bonnie Brae Cornucopia Pontiac, Laycock. Bull, senior calf—Bonnie Brae DeKol Posch, Laycock; 2, Sir Comet Ormsby, A. E. Hulet; 3, Floral Prince Korndyke, Thomas Bretherton, Calgary. Bull, junior calf—1, King Paul Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Laycock; 3, Korndyke Alcartia Lad, Wm. Gilbert. Senior champion bull—Champion, Korndyke Posch Pontiac, Laycock; reserve, Colony Morag McKinley, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm. Junior champion bull—Champion, Bonnie Brae De Kol Posch, Laycock; reserve, Count Paul Ladoga, Hulet. Grand champion bull—Champion, Korndyke Posch Pontiac, Laycock; reserve, Colony Morag McKinley, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm. Alberta bred male, any age—1, Bonnie Brae De Kol, Laycock; 2, Strathmore Prince Canary, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 3, Mercedes, Alcartra King, Gilbert.

Females

Cow, four years and over—1, Lady Tensen Abbekerk, Hulet; 2, Our Villa Cornelia Teake, Hulet; 3, Zogo Wayne Dekol, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm. Cow, three years—1, Princess Mechthilde Wayne, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 2, A. E. Hulet; 3, Bonnie Brae Lily, Laycock. Heifer, two years—1, Lady Pauline Colantha 2nd, Hulet; 2, Duchess Zogo, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 3, Strathmore Princess Mechthilde, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Lady Vreeman Ladoga, Hulet; 2, Queen Mavourney Fayne, Laycock; 3, Strathmore Clara Canary, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Abbekerk Pauline Posch, Hulet; 2, Strathmore Zogo Dekol, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 3, Bonnie Brae Sylvia Posch, Laycock. Heifer, senior calf—1, Princess Posch Clus, Atkins; 2, Lady Vreeman Abbekerk, Hulet; 3, Julia Alcartra Pet, Gilbert. Heifer, junior calf—1, Mercena Schulling Abbekerk 2nd, Hulet; 2, Bonnie Brae Mildred, Laycock; 3, Pieterje Alcartra Queen, Gilbert. Senior champion female—Champion, Lady Tensen Abbekerk, Hulet; reserve, Princess Mechthilde Wayne, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm. Junior champion female—Champion, Abbekerk Pauline Posch, Hulet; reserve, Lady Vreeman Ladoga, Hulet. Grand champion female—Champion, Lady Tensen Abbekerk, Hulet; reserve, Abbekerk Pauline Posch. Alberta bred female, any age—1, Strathmore Maggie Wayne, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 2, Mona Fayne, Laycock; 3, Bonnie Brae Lady Carmen, Laycock.

Three, the get of one bull—1, Hulet; 2, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 3, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm.

Two, progeny of one cow—1, 4, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 2, 5, 7, Hulet; 3, 6, Laycock.

Four calves under one year—1, 5, Laycock; 2, Hulet; 3, 6, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm.

Herd—1, 2, Hulet; 3, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm.

Junior Herd—1, Hulet; 2, 3, C. P. R. Demonstration Farm; 6, Gilbert.

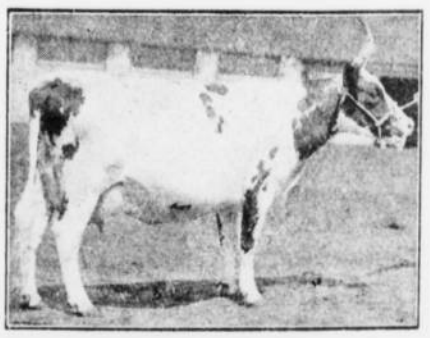
Herd, four cows, any age—1, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm; 2, Hulet.

Herd,cow, three years and over; two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, heifer calf, bull calf under one year—1, Hulet; 2, 3, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires were also a good show. The herds of Rowland Ness, De Winton, W. Mortson and Sons, Fairlight, Sask, and James Bowden, Lacombe, competed for the honors. Ness had the best of matters all through. His two aged bulls looked well. They are evenly balanced, substantial, of good breed quality and character. Bowden showed a well cut, stylish, growthy yearling in Prince Orange of Fairmount. Ness was strong in aged cows, with a fine trio of evenly balanced, stylish females. He was also strong in the younger stuff, while Boden followed up with good, typey animals, with well carried udders, good teats, and carrying the look of fulfilling their duty at the pail. Mortson and Sons also had some most creditable entries.

Bull, three years and over—1, Woodland's Prime Boy, Ness; 2, Conquestator Lockerbie, Ness. Bull, two years—1, Lakeview Lochinvar, Mortson; 2, Prince of Fairlight, Mortson; 3, Woodland's Prince, Bowden. Bull, yearling—1, Prince Orange of Fairmount, Boden. Bull, senior calf—1, Lakeview Goldman, Ness; 2, Sam 3rd, Mortson. Bull, junior calf—1, Lakeview Wirey, Ness; 2, Lakeview Lochmaber, Ness; 3, Sam, Mortson. Senior champion bull—Champion, Woodland's Prime Boy, Ness; reserve, Lakeview Lochinvar, Mortson. Junior champion bull—Champion, Lakeview Wirey, Ness; reserve, Prince Orange of Fairmount, Bowden. Grand champion bull—Champion, Woodland's Prime Boy, Ness; reserve, Lakeview Wirey, Ness. Cow, four years and over—1, 2, 3, Ness; 2, 5, Bowden. Cow, three years and under four—1, 2, Ness; 3, Bowden; 4, Mortson. Heifer, two years—1, 4, Ness; 2, 3, Bowden; 5, 6, Mortson. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Mortson; 2, Bowden; 3, Ness. Heifer, junior yearling—1, 2, Ness; 3, Mortson. Heifer, senior



Lakeview Pansy
Grand Champion Ayrshire Cow at Calgary Fair. Property of Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.

calf—1, 3, Ness; 2, Bowden; 4, Bowden. Heifer, junior calf—1, 2, Ness; 3, Bowden; 4, Mortson. Senior champion female—champion and reserve, Ness. Junior champion female — Champion, Ness; reserve, Mortson. Grand champion female—champion and reserve, Ness. Three, the get of one bull—1, Bowden; 2, Ness; 3, Ness. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Mortson; 2, Ness; 3, Bowden. Four calves under one

Bar U Percherons



HARVEL, 4739.
Bred, raised owned, and used by the Bar U.

The largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the world. The first Percheron breeding establishment in Canada.
The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.
54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three, and four years' old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors, back to three and four generations are to be seen on the ranch.
Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.

Geo. Lane
Post Office, Bar U Ranch, Pekisko
Railway Station, High River, Alta.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS

We are contributing to the
ABERDEEN-ANGUS COMBINATION SALE
On July 23rd, at Brandon

some 30 head of our best breeding females with calves at foot or heavy in calf to one of our champion bulls.

Included in the lot is the famous producing cow, **Glencarnock Rubicon**, dam of the champion bull, Ensign of Glencarnock, and many other champions.

Queen Mother of Glencarnock 2nd, champion yearling throughout Canada, and winner at the International Exposition in Chicago.

Glencarnock Queen Mother, a daughter of Queen Mother of Glencarnock 2nd, selling with a good heifer calf at foot.

We are also offering three head from our 1920 show herd, and the yearling bull, **Glencarnoock Ringmaster**, one of the best young bulls from our 1919 calf crop.

Look over our offering before the sale.

JAMES D. McGREGOR - Brandon, Man.



The Renfrew Cream Separator gets 99.99 per cent. of the Butter Fat

The Renfrew Cream Separator stands unrivalled as a perfect, close skimmer. It will skim the skimmed milk taken from other separators, and from it produce more cream and butter fat. It gets 99.99 per cent. of the butter fat under tests, and under ordinary, every day conditions. Its ordinary performances excel the records of other separators. The

Renfrew
CREAM SEPARATOR

is strongly built, and lives a long time. It needs very little attention, hardly ever requires even the slightest adjustment, and is easily kept clean and sweet. Renfrew Separator users have told us they consider the Renfrew a 33 1/3 per cent. better investment than any other separator made. Write us for particulars.

The Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

653

HOT WEATHER



the season when a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR saves most over any other separator or skimming system

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butterfat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

Then there is the great saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself in a few months but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for catalog or any desired information.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over.

A Smooth-running Beauty Winter and Summer!

THIS ENGINE began with a resolve to produce an engine second to none in the world. Once we accomplished that, we turned our efforts to cutting down the cost by standardizing all parts and simplifying every operation in the factory.

Now, we have a high-grade engine at a moderate price—vertical type, as used in high-priced autos, four cycle, water-cooled, with every modern feature. You'll like the LONDON Engine fine. Plenty of power—FROSTPROOF and unconditionally guaranteed.

London Gas Power Co., Limited
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Write to-day for Booklet

Your 'RIGHT' Arm of Power LONDON ENGINE



year—1, Ness; 2, Mortson; 3, Bowden. Herd, senior—1, Ness; 2, Bowden; 3, Ness; 4, Mortson. Junior herd—1, Ness; 2, Bowden. Herd, four cows, any age—1, Ness; 2, Bowden; 3, Ness; 4, Mortson. Herd—1, 3, Ness; 2, Bowden. Four animals, the get of one sire—1, Bowden; 2, Ness; 3, Mortson. Two animals, the progeny of one cow—1, Mortson; 2, Ness; 3, Bowden.

GRADE CATTLE, DAIRY

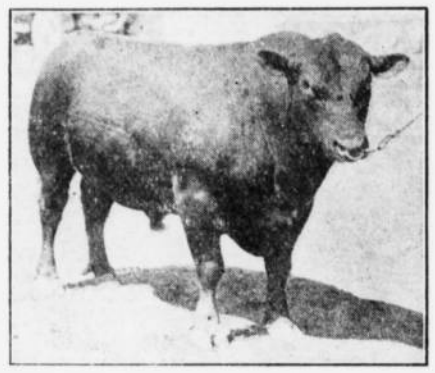
Cow, three years and over—1, Atkins; 2, Collicutt; 3, Collicutt; 4, Tom Ward. Heifer, two years old—1, 2, Atkins; 3, Evers. Heifer, under two years—1, 2, 3, Atkins. Herd, three females—1, Collicutt; 2, Atkins. Champion female — Champion, Atkins; reserve, Collicutt.

SHEEP—Shropshires

Shropshire sheep were a very fair show. There was not a large exhibit of the breed, and there were no outstanding specimens. A. McEwen, Brantford, Ontario; Thos. Smith and Co., North Battleford; and W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta, were the exhibitors. McEwen had the majority of the first prizes, also both open championships. Hoover got both Alberta bred championships.

Oxfords

The Oxfords were very strong. The Western Stock Ranches, Cluny, Alta.,



Elm Park Kenyon

Second in Aberdeen-Angus Bull class at Calgary. Owned by A. E. and E. S. Clemens, Sedgewick, Alta.

showed some great rams, and Arkell and Sons, Treswater, Ont., some fine ewes. The Western Stock Ranches were first with the ram which they purchased at the Chicago International last year, a sheep of great scale and substance, strong character, and carrying a great fleece. He was shown in great bloom and was easily champion. Arkell and Sons had also an international reserve champion forward, a good sheep behind, but lacking over shoulder and in head. He went down to a typical Oxford of the Western Stock Ranches' own breeding. Arkell showed another fine scaly ram, with a fine top, but he was very lame. In the ewe classes this firm was strong with some well fitted, typical females. A. M. Olson, of Airdrie, showed some very creditable Alberta bred sheep. Smith and Sons, of North Battleford, had also some good entries.

Suffolks

In the Suffolks the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat, won the championship for Open and Alberta-bred classes for rams and the Alberta-bred championship for ewes. Peter Arkell and Sons won the open championship for ewes in this breed with a typical fine headed sheep. The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. showed some splendid typey animals. Swift's entries were thin and a trifle small.

Southdowns

Southdowns, as usual, were a great show. In the yearling ewe class there were six out and every one a good one. Smith was strong in this breed. Hoover showed a fine typey ewe, perhaps a trifle up. Arkell's entries were also good, including a very fair ram.

Hampshires

McEwen, the only exhibitor in this breed showed a lot of good sheep, meriting strong competition. In Lincolns, Arkell and Sons exhibited a good ram and ewe. Archie C. Stewart, of Lethbridge, had some nice typey stuff, but thin. Arkell had both open championships and Stewart the Alberta-breds.

Cotswolds

Smith was the only exhibitor in Cotswolds, while the Leicesters were particularly strong, a new man, J. K. Thompson, of Stratford, Ont., showing a lot of good sheep. Smith had also some good ones, and there was close competition. Thomp-

Continued on Page 34



Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey Boar at Calgary

Owned by J. W. Bailey and Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta.



Why Take Chances?

It's a small and insignificant looking insect—this horse nose fly, but capable of causing a mighty lot of trouble among your horses. Many a good horse has been ruined from this cause.

Androck Horse Nose Guards have brought protection and comfort to thousands of horses. For the few cents they cost, you cannot afford to take chances on your valuable horses.

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every time you lay your horses up for sores. Use Bickmore's Gall Cure—cure them while they work! Money back if it fails.

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GALL CURE

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. **Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.**

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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

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This Council has saved the milk producers of Canada hundreds of thousands of dollars in preventing shipping rates on milk and cream from being increased.

It wants to educate the consuming public to appreciate the food and the economic value of milk and its products so that they will use more of them and increase the home market.

The Council asks every dairy farmer in Canada to help it by giving 50 cents towards its funds.

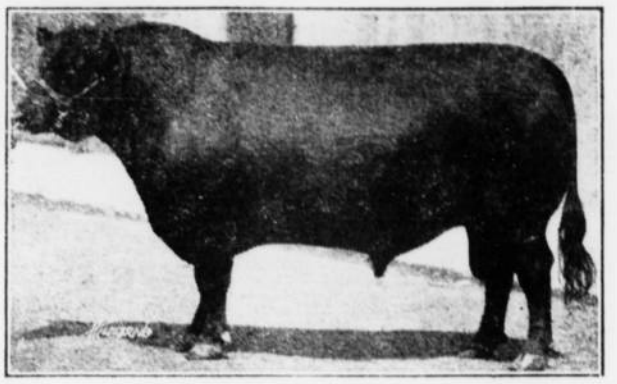
With the patron's consent this 50 cents will be deducted from his June or July payment by the concern to which he ships his milk or cream, and will be sent by that concern to the Council.

All dairymen should help to protect and promote the great dairy interests of Canada.

E. H. Stonehouse, President, Weston, Ont.
D'Arcy Scott, Sec.-Treas., Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 $1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflamation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

The Last Call to The Big
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Combination Sale
at Brandon, Friday, July 23, 1920



AMES PLANTATION EMMINENT

We are offering the most choicely-bred lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever offered to the public in this country. It will be a great day for the Angus cattle and a great day for you if you come. The cattle for this sale are offered by the breeders of Western Canada and they are selected with great care.

The Sale will be held in the old barn, at the south-west corner of The Fair Grounds, commencing at 10 a.m. promptly.

Every effort will be made to make visitors comfortable so that they may enjoy the day with us. Lunch will be served so that it will not be necessary for anyone to leave the sale ring until all the cattle are sold.

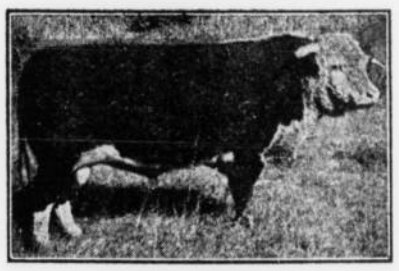
Don't forget the banquet at the Prince Edward Hotel in the evening following the sale. Come and bring your wife. Champion Aberdeen-Angus beef will be the feature. The carcass of Elapsis Jr., the grand champion steer at the 1920 Manitoba Winter Fair will be served.

F. W. Crawford, Sale Manager, Brandon, Man.

Office: No. 10 Tenth St. Phone: 3249

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CALGARY SHAMROCK BRAND **ALBERTA**

HORSES! HORSES!!
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To be sold absolutely without reserve at

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At 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors of the late OVIDE AUGER

400 HEAD OF HORSES

COMPRISING:

40 Yearlings, 50 Two-year-olds, 75 Three-year-olds, 50 Mares and Colts, 185 Dry Mares and Geldings

The above are a mixed bunch of horses, weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, of Clyde and Percheron breeding.

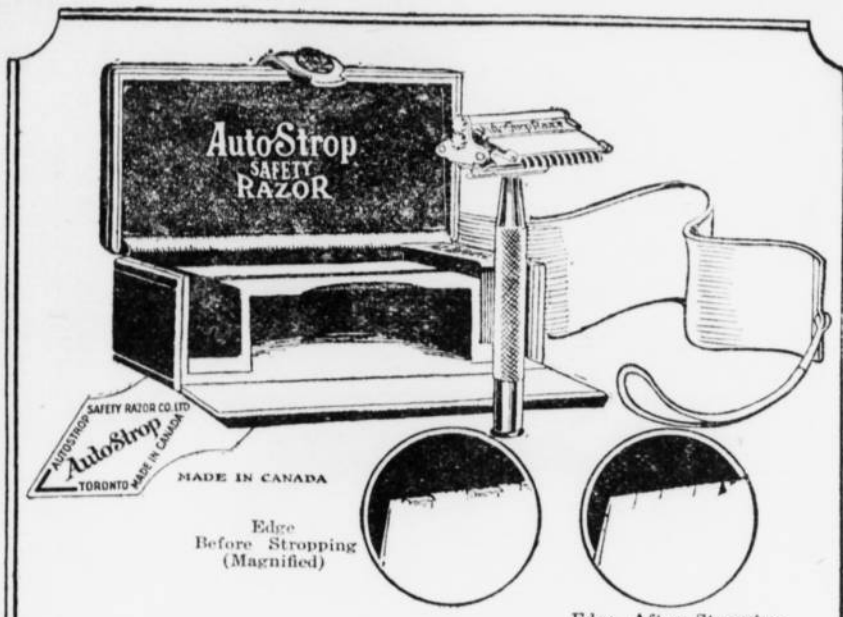
There are first-class shipping facilities by either C.P.R., G.T.P., or C.N.R. Railways.

Further particulars can be obtained from Merchants Bank, Drumheller; Mr. Chadwick, of Savary, Fenerty and Chadwick, Barristers, Calgary.

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Edge Before Stropping (Magnified)

Edge After Stropping (Magnified)

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You may not be interested in economy of blades, but surely you want a good shave and that is only possible with a stropped blade.

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AutoStrop Razor
—sharpens itself

Tractor "1920 Special"



With Chain Drive

$885.00
Self-Feeder

A. STANLEY JONES
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THRESHERS
SASKATOON
WE PAY FREIGHT

Complete Outfits, $750 up. Threshers alone $275 up. Get our catalog.

THRESHERS FOR ANY ENGINE FROM 3 H.P.

A tractor, say 10-20 or 15-30, may be able to run a bigger machine, still the big gang wanted for it will more than eat up the extra capacity, so be

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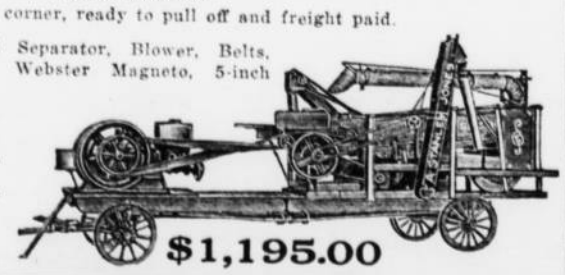
get this machine in the top corner, ready to pull off and freight paid.

No. 4 Combination 28-36 Separator, Blower, Belts, Clutch, 11 H.P. Engine, Webster Magneto, 5-inch Trucks.

$1,195.00

No. 9—"1920 Special" with 15 H.P. Engine, Blower and Self-feeder.

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Load of Grimm Alfalfa Seed, Weight 4,694 Pounds; Value, $4,045.82.
Sold by the North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Seed Producers' Association to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

Eradicating Couch Grass

THIS weed is a perennial, propagated by seeds and creeping root-stalks, persistent in all deep plowed lands and in all crops, having great power in spreading and choking out other plants.

The permanent means of bringing this weed under control is to adopt for the area infested a sort of rotation of crops or cropping plan which includes a hoed crop, once in three or four years. A short rotation of three years' duration is preferable, since there is a hoed crop, and only one crop of hay in a three-year period, conditions which tend to give the pest the least chance of flouishing. Another suitable rotation is one of four years' duration of one year each in hoed, grain, clover and timothy hay crop. For timothy hay or pasture areas the procedure is as follows:—

Allow the plant to exhaust its substance in the production of a hay crop, which should be cut and removed as soon as the head is formed and before it is in bloom. Plow shallow, roll, disc once or twice to break up the sod, and then cultivate with a stiff-tooth cultivator until the root-stalks have been pulled to the surface of the soil. When the accumulation of roots is so great as to interfere with the efficient working of the cultivator, remove or burn them and continue cultivating in order to complete the work. In the autumn, ridge or deep plow the field. Ridging exposes a greater surface of soil and couch roots to the action of frost than ordinary plowing. Frost is an agent in the control of quack grass that should be made use of on every possible occasion.

Grain areas that contain quack are not in fit condition to be seeded down to grasses and clovers, nor are they in shape for the growing of profitable crops in the future until after control measures have been introduced. Immediately after harvest stubble land should be shallow plowed, disced once or twice to break down and consolidate the furrow slices, after which the stiff-tooth cultivator can be employed to advantage to obtain the necessary depth to facilitate the drawing of the root stalks or underground stems of quack to the surface. Cultivation should be thorough and the fall treatment as outlined for meadow or pasture land will apply on stubble.

The stiff-tooth cultivator is an essential implement in any cultural plan for the control of quack grass. The disc harrow used as the combatant implement acts as a force against the success of otherwise thorough treatment. The use of the disc harrow in this connection should be limited to work of disintegrating and pulverizing sod and surface soil. The object is to draw the entire root-stalk to the surface rather than break each root into several parts. Each small piece, like the potato set, is capable of establishing a new plant.

The following spring, the area treated as described, should be planted to hoed crop, for which manure may be applied, before the last plowing or ridging in the fall or during the winter or spring. This brings us to the first year of the rotation, from which period the procedure in cropping would be as outlined in the rotations recommended.

Where no regular hoed crop is grown, which is poor farm practice, rape or buckwheat sown on an infected area after it has been thoroughly cultivated and the root-stalks removed, prove excellent smothering crops. For late sowing and as "first aid" in the control of the weed on an exceptionally dirty field where other crops would be choked out and before attempting a hoed crop, the two mentioned crops are very useful. Smothering crops, however, are recommended only as a temporary means of control. It is only by thorough persistent cultural methods and the proper utilization of crops that any satisfactory degree of success will be attained. —W. L. Graham, Assistant Dominion Field Husbandman.

Grasshoppers Eating Binder Twine

Q.—Last year grasshoppers caused a lot of trouble in this district by cutting binder twine. Is there any cheap and efficient method of preventing them from doing this by treating the twine?—R.J.C., Sask.

A.—In the prairie provinces considerable injury, some years, has been caused by locusts, as well as crickets, eating binder twine when grain is standing in stooks. Some kinds of twine, as for instance that which is loosely twisted, has been more attractive to the insects. To protect the twine the following solution has been found most useful:—

Bluestone 1 pound
Water 6 gallons

The balls of binder twine should be soaked in the solution for half an hour, and then dried thoroughly before using. The mixture, of course is not intended to destroy locusts; it simply acts as a deterrent.—Dr. A. E. Cameron.

Controlling Weeds By Tillage

Weeds are one of the most destructive agencies the grain farmer has to contend with. They not only rob the soil of moisture and fertility, decrease crop yields and add expense to harvesting operations, but they are in some measure responsible for soil drifting, since frequent cultivation to destroy weeds pulverizes the soil so that soil drifting results.

The practice of "stubbling in" is largely responsible for the rapid increase in weeds in the West. Frequently the second crop after breaking is stubbled in and during the two seasons perennial grasses and other weeds get well established, and, as many farmers have found to their cost eradication in after years is expensive. Fall or spring plowing before sowing the second crop on new land is usually advisable. Stubbling in without surface cultivation on the old land gives the weeds every opportunity to multiply. Shallow cultivation of stubble land before sowing will aid materially by destroying the weeds that have wintered over or have started during the early spring. The cultivation should only be of sufficient depth to destroy the weeds, thus permitting depositing the seed grain in the firm soil beneath. Too deep cultivation frequently results in drying out the seed bed and in a decrease in crop yields.

It is on the summerfallow that grain growers largely depend for cleaning fields of weeds. The fallow therefore should be thoroughly worked and in order to curtail the cost and avoid pulverizing the soil too much the proper implements should be used at the proper time. Cutlivation of the fallow in the fall at harvest, or in the drier sections of the spring immediately after seeding, will aid in starting the weeds and these can be plowed under in June.

Frequently after carefully fallowing a field for the whole summer it is found that the weeds come up in the crop the next year. This may be due to the surface soil being too loose and dry to allow weed seeds to germinate. Making the soil sufficiently firm after plowing so that the moisture will come to near the surface will make conditions such that the weed seeds will have to sprout. In the West considerable difficulty is

experienced with weed seeds blowing on the plowed land from other near-by fields. The weeds come up in the crop and cause considerable loss. In districts with long enough seasons the land can be harrowed early in the spring and this will warm up the soil and when weeds have started they can be destroyed before seeding.

Harrowing the growing grain is a practice that should be more commonly adopted. The least damage is done to the crop when the leaves are about one-inch high, the next best time is after the crop is well rooted and the plants are about five inches. The development and nature of the weeds must, however, be the deciding factor as to the time to harrow. Most plants are the most readily destroyed when they are in the two-leaf stage. On the Scott station weedy crops are usually harrowed twice and while some delay in maturity results, a clean crop is usually more profitable than a weedy one and where the soil is firm and free from trash little damage has been experienced.

Care of the Seed Plot

In giving instruction for the care of the seed plot, P. Russell Cowan, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, says:

During the growing period all noxious weeds and large weeds that will be detrimental to the crop should be removed. Weeding should be done from time to time all through the season. When the plot heads out "rogueing" should start. Rogueing is the process of eradicating the grain plants that are off type, or those of other varieties; anything, in fact, that is foreign to the plot should be removed. The more carefully that this is done, the purer will be the resulting seed. The plot should be carefully rogued three or four times before harvest, and more especially should the plot be carefully rogued the day that it is to be cut, as at this time differences that have not shown before may be more readily noticed.

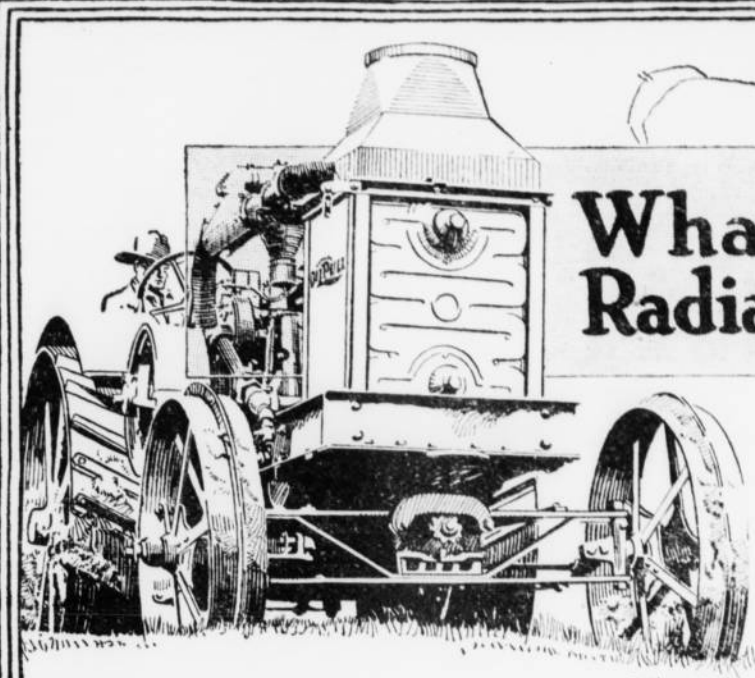
Further operations should all be done by hand, where possible, unless great care is taken to see that all machinery is faultlessly clean. The binder may be used for cutting if all adhering straw and heads have been removed, but preferably cut by hand. The stooks should be covered to prevent the ravages of birds and also to keep the grain from getting weathered. It is absolutely essential that threshing be done by hand. The easiest method is to use a flail; be sure that your barn floor is perfectly clean. If the stooks are carried to the barn in large sheets or tarpaulins purity can be more readily maintained and the threshing made more easy. When dealing with large plots, or in exceptional cases, the threshing machine may be used, but only when one is perfectly certain that stray grains have been removed, and then it is advisable to thresh only when the grain from the plot is of a different class of grain from that which has been threshed in the mill previously; follow wheat by oats or barley, oats by wheat or barley; never thresh wheat after wheat, or oats after oats.

When cleaning the seed be absolutely sure that all foreign grains are removed from the fanning mill. Take out all the sieves and clean out thoroughly all the cracks and crevices that are likely to retain grain of other samples. Be certain the machinery and grain containers are perfectly clean. The grain should be stored in clean bags in a place free from the ravages of mice, etc.

All grain growers are advised to maintain a seed plot. The method outlined above may be used on a larger scale for a regular seed plot. This plot should be large enough so that a considerable quantity of grain, of known purity, may be produced for subsequent crops. The secrets of success in the care of the plot are thoroughness and care. Good, pure seed is essential to good farming.

Pulling 11-Hoe Duckfoot

Q.—I have a nine-foot 11-hoe duckfoot cultivator, with six-horse hitch. It seems to me that four horses should be able to handle this cultivator. I should like to have someone who has had experience with a duckfoot cultivator to tell me if my four horses,



What the OilPull Radiator stands for

WHETHER working to full capacity under the hottest summer sun—or running idle at 40° below zero, the OilPull cooling system keeps the motor temperature within absolutely safe limits and at the correct point for perfect kerosene burning.

For the OilPull is cooled with *oil*, not water—another point of OilPull quality—another exclusive OilPull feature that eliminates all possibility of cooling troubles.

Compare oil-cooling with the ordinary method of water-cooling—

Oil-Cooling	Water-Cooling
No boiling—no evaporating in hottest weather—goes indefinitely without refilling.	Water evaporates quickly—requires frequent replacement.
No freezing in coldest weather—no need of ever draining radiator.	Water freezes and must be drained daily in cold weather to prevent broken parts.
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Oil is a metal preservative—prevents rusting—the OilPull radiator lasts as long as the tractor.	Water rusts the circulating system parts—the metal quickly deteriorates.
The OilPull oil-cooling system automatically keeps the motor at the right temperature at all loads—warm for low loads—increasingly cooler from half load to full load. *The harder the OilPull works, the cooler it runs.*	Water cooled tractors get hotter as the load increases.
The OilPull oil-cooling system eliminates a cooling fan—no lost power—no belt troubles.	Cooling fans usually consume 1½ to 2 H. P. and are a source of constant annoyance and trouble.

Besides oil-cooling, the OilPull has many other *proved* advantages. And it is this combination of outstanding features that has enabled the OilPull to establish a record for dependability, economy and long life that has stood unequaled since the beginning of the tractor industry. There's a choice of four sizes—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. See your Rumely dealer or send for catalog.

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Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

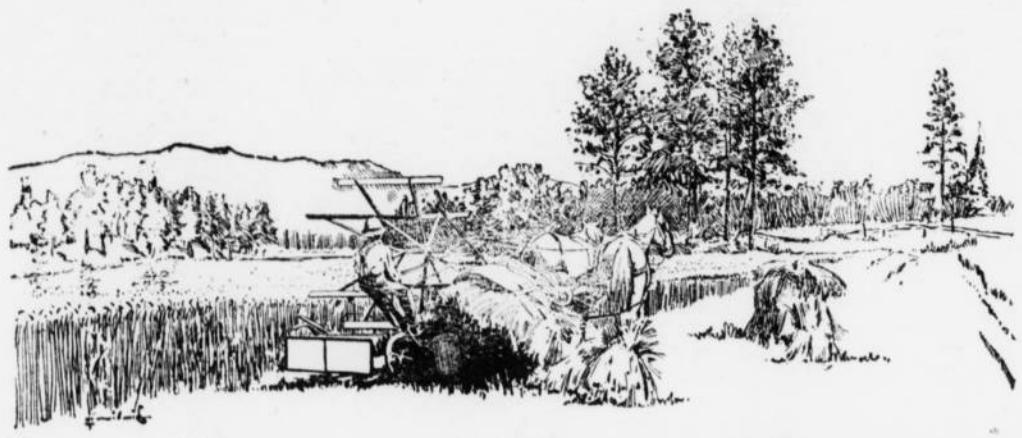


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Guardians of Many Harvests

McCORMICK and DEERING HARVESTING MACHINES and BINDER TWINE have been the faithful guardians of many harvests. They will be the guardians of the coming harvest—and countless harvests yet to come. They are protection and assurance of *harvesting certainty*; the farmers who rely on such equipment *know* that their crops will be harvested on time and without loss of grain.



And back of these time-tried, service-proved guardians of harvests stands a distribution and service organization second to none in Canada; an organization that comprises sixteen large branch houses and a number of transfer houses, serving the farmers of the Dominion through approximately 3,500 local agents, one o. whom is located near you.

Make sure of a clean harvest that will net you maximum profit, by safe-guarding it with a McCormick or Deering binder, and twine of quality that is guaranteed for weight, strength and length—McCORMICK, DEERING or INTERNATIONAL. See your nearby International agent *now*.

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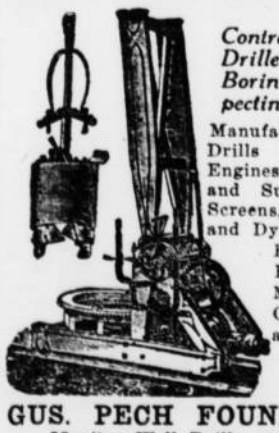
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which average 1,240 pounds each, will pull it.—P. C., Alta.

A.—This cultivator could be used with four good-sized horses. However, if cultivating very deeply it would be necessary to use a greater number of horses. The number of horses required, however, will depend largely on the type of the soil.—W. G. T. Wiener, M.A.C.

Curing Alfalfa

Q.—Please outline the various steps that should be taken in curing alfalfa so as to get the best possible quality of hay. We have a good crop of it and expect to sell it on the market. Naturally, we want to have it grade high and fetch the top price.—D. A. McC., Southern Alberta.

A.—Alfalfa should not be left in the swath any longer than absolutely necessary. If the weather is dry, with but little dew, it can frequently be cut in the morning and raked into windrows during the late afternoon, and not later than the next noon. If it is left to dry too long in the swath, it will bleach badly and a large portion of the leaves, which contain a high percentage of food value, will be lost.

When it is about half dry in the windrows, it should be placed in small piles or bunches by hand, where it will cure perfectly without unnecessary bleaching, until it is ready to stack. It can be stacked when it is sufficiently dry so that when a wisp is twisted in the hand, the stems will crack without breaking clear off. It should be stacked in large, high, well-made stacks with as little surface exposed as possible. Alfalfa bleaches and discolors readily when exposed to sunlight, and the action of the weather, and if the preceding directions are followed out, it is believed that it can be cured and stacked so as to retain all of its feeding value and come out of the stack a nice bright green color, containing practically all of its original leaves which is so pleasing to both the feeder and the buyer.

If the alfalfa is very heavy it may be necessary to ted it before raking in order to wilt it evenly. Alfalfa should be raked into windrows while still slightly tough and put into small coils, allowing the hay to cure in the coil. By handling in this way the loss of the leaves, which are the most nutritious part of the plant is largely avoided. Unlike most clovers, alfalfa once well coiled sheds the rain, and, except for the bleaching, is not much spoiled by weathering.

The best remedy for cutworms is to keep the summerfallow absolutely free from all green growth between August 1 and September 20, at the same time keeping the soil as fine as is consistent with good cultural practices. Land which has been allowed to grow to weeds, and which the conditions have been favorable for infection, should be plowed as deeply as possible in the fall. Any eggs that have been deposited are thus buried so deeply that many of the cutworms hatching from them die from starvation before they reach the surface. This method of destruction is not, however, very certain. Its efficacy is increased by harrowing and packing after the plow.

Rain Makers

Southern Alberta is being treated to a new brand of fake. Some enterprising individuals, taking advantage of the common apprehension regarding sufficient moisture for the coming crop, have advertised themselves as "rain-makers," and in at least one instance have induced a community to sign a contract by which the promoters are to receive up to $9,000 for three to four inches of rainfall during the period July 15 to August 30. C. R. Marnoch, of the Board of Trade, Lethbridge, has done a useful work in collecting evidence which bears on the case.

The promoters agree to erect their towers and hold seances at given times in the six weeks above indicated. They allow half-an-inch as natural rainfall, and charge on the basis of what descends above this minimum. It should be noted that an 18-year average at either Medicine Hat, Lethbridge or Macleod is about three inches for this period. So far as can be learned the method is to evaporate certain chemicals which are supposed to generate electric currents as the generated gas

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Religion and Life

The Prophet Samuel and Today—By Rev. H. D. Ranns.

Text: "I will teach you the good and the right way."—1. Samuel xii. 23

THE prophet Samuel and the life of today on the Canadian prairies, seem at first blush to be matters far remote. But I think if you will read patiently for a little while you may realize that they can be brought together and have much profit in their association.

The time in which the prophet Samuel lived was a critical period in the history of Israel. It was one of those transition times which are always times of peculiar peril in the life of a nation or of the world. The national affairs had been allowed to drift under the weak and unworthy leadership of Eli and his sons. The nation was restless and disturbed, tired of being badly governed by the judges and demanding changes. The government of the time had failed to give security and strength in the national life, and the people were agitating for a central organization that would secure the lacking stability. The prophet Samuel was the last of the old order, standing between the dying past and the dawning new day. This is a most difficult position. It requires a big man with a big heart, and a free, untrammelled mind to mediate between two eras, to appreciate the value of the past and yet to welcome the progress held in the lap of the future. In this Samuel succeeded. Through a long lifetime of service for God and the people, he maintained his serenity, his dignity and his God-given sense of a mission. He was a prophet indeed to his people, one in whom there was no guile, without fear and without reproach.

The beautiful story of his birth and dedication is one of the most delightful idylls of the Old Testament. The story of how Hannah, the wife of Elkanah, had no child, and in her trouble besought the Lord, pouring out her soul, how the child of many prayers, Samuel, was born, how even before his birth he was dedicated to God for the office of a Nazarite, how he was apprenticed with Eli in the tabernacle and served God there, though he was a child, and how, like Jesus, later, he grew in favor with God and man—all this is known to us from childhood and the Sunday school. But the question to me is, how is it known? As a pretty story, an ancient tale without pith and point for today or as a living breathing life lesson?

If we take this as a life lesson we shall learn at once the inestimable worth of early dedication. The life of Samuel was a natural growth in spiritual power and consecration, so that he never departed from his early training. Here, it seems to some of us, is the greatest weakness of modern western life. So many parents do not take very seriously the mighty responsibilities of training the young folk. Some are too busy trying to gather gold that perishes, and others have no understanding of the lives of their children, so that even when they want to influence their lives for good, they know not the way. One can say without fear of contradiction, that in the average western home, children are presented, not to God but to Mammon. All the talk is of cash, and the atmosphere savors of materialism. The young people are quick to catch the tone of their parents. Even in many professedly Christian homes, where lip worship is presented to God, the children are shrewd enough to know where the real devotion is paid. They see through all shams, whether conscious or unconscious shams and judge accordingly. Then they grow up with low ideals and aims and shake off even the professions of their fathers, at which the fathers are mightily displeased and alarmed. All the time their young people's actions are the logical outcome of the moving passions of their elders.

A Baptist minister recently declared at a church congress that "the Church of Christ is powerless without the support of the home." That is true. If we want Samuels in the life of the nation and the church of today, we must have Hannahs. One means the other.

One of the most serious questions in the churches today is the question of the declining man power in the ministry. The alarming drop in the quantity and quality of candidates for the ministry is a matter that ought to concern every churchman and patriot. There is practically no visible "home" supply in any of the great churches. The ministers and clergymen are largely imported from the British Isles. Should that be the case? What is the trouble? When we trace the trouble back I think we shall have to acknowledge that the atmosphere of the homes is not such as suggests to the average bright boy and young man the greatness of the vocation of the Christian ministry. He is often taught by practice—and sometimes even by speech—that the ministry and the church are charitable concerns, to which people pay money when they have nothing else to do with it. He hears the minister criticised for every unfortunate happening in any community; sometimes in matters where he is simply acting as he sees it for the good of the whole community, and then this bright boy says the ministry is not for him. The churches need that boy of yours, if he has the vocation and the stuff.

I like the continuity of consecration found in the life of Samuel. Like child, like man. His days were bound each to each by natural piety. There was no break. He belonged to that type of saint who has become such through a gradual growth in piety and spiritual vision and serviceableness, who has known no stormy periods and no violent convulsions. While we are glad for the men and women who have turned from tempestuous sins to saintly living by the grace of God, we ought to be still more glad for those who have known no such sins. It is a great thing to say that a really bad man has become a good man. It is greater still to be able to say that he has never been bad.

The doctrine so widely held that "young folk must sow their wild oats" is a dangerous doctrine. Any farmer knows how difficult it is to eradicate weeds in a field where they have taken strong hold. The wild oats of the earlier life of men often produce a crop of misery that no penitence and tears can change. And, also, the life is handicapped for service. The good man's life is open to the public gaze and he is unafraid. You remember that C. H. Spurgeon declared, when threatened by his enemies, "You can write my life across the skies. I am not afraid."

One of the fine notes of the adult life of Samuel is his magnanimity and wisdom. The people call on him for a king, and, despite the fact that this means his own supplanting, he does their will when he has become assured that it is also God's will.

It is hard for an older man to consent to be supplanted by a younger. Hard to realize that you have done your best work and that your task must be assumed by others. "He must increase, but I must decrease" is a difficult saying. But it is true, in the nature of things and he is wise who frankly and freely recognizes it. Some older men will not recognize it. They stand in the way of the development of their families and insist on a patriarchal position of authority that cramps their children. Most of all, they must have their own way in their home, in their community and in the country. They cannot brook opposition, and if they cannot lead, they wont play. They forget that they would have more real influence if they sought the show of influence less assiduously. Samuel was in the background after Saul became king, but to the end he was a power behind the throne.

So we leave the prophet Samuel. At the last, we find him speaking in his own defence to his countrymen and asserting stoutly that he never defrauded any man, a claim they have to allow. We see him in his proud eminence, a true man and patriot to the men of his time, a living example of unselfish service for God and man, a man in whose company we can grow greater.

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The Countrywoman

Agricultural Chautauquas

THE Countrywoman has just returned from the United States, where she spoke to two gatherings of the organized farmers in the State of Washington, and attended the annual convention of the American Home Economics Association in Colorado Springs. The meetings were known as agricultural chautauquas, an idea that might well be adopted into our own organizations here. The first one was at Yakima, the largest town and distributing centre of the famous Yakima Valley. The second was at Spokane. At Yakima the chautauqua was a two-days affair, and at Spokane three days. The Chambers of Commerce in each city, which correspond to our Boards of Trade, co-operated with the farm organizations in arranging and holding the chautauquas.

An endeavor was made to gather to these chautauquas persons from all over the United States who could bring a message to the American farmer. This year Mr. H. W. Wood, of Alberta, and myself were invited from Canada. Among those on the programs were Charles E. Gunnels, secretary of the Federation of Farm Bureaus; Aaron Sapiro, of San Francisco, the most noted co-operation lawyer in the United States, and the man who has developed co-operation to its high state of perfection on the Pacific coast; Dr. E. O. Holland, president of the Washington State College; Miss Hester E. Hosford, a noted writer and speaker of the United States; Congressman T. H. Caraway, of Arkansas, a real friend of the farmers in Congress; and many others. Dr. W. J. Hindley, who is well known to chautauqua audiences in Canada, was also one of the speakers. A ticket that would admit one to all the sessions was $2.50. Camping and parking facilities were provided for those who wished to avail themselves of them.

Being an absolute stranger to the United States, I was naturally concerned with what sort of folks would comprise the audience, but when I looked down at them from the platform they were exactly like the audiences I have seen so many times in our own provinces, and was immediately as much at home there as here. There is an inspiration in an audience of farm folks, which search as one may elsewhere cannot be found. Perhaps it is because town and city people are more accustomed, because there are more opportunities to assemble in audiences, for there are theatres, movies, concerts, lectures—meetings all the time—that they do not mentally try to help and get in sympathy with the speaker as farm people do. But that readiness of farm people to give the speaker the benefit of the doubt, and hear sympathetically what he or she has to say, "gets" one every time, and proves a real inspiration. That good-humored interest and toleration charged the atmosphere over there at our meetings, and had the effect of making one feel at home and of giving as good a time to a speaker as ever she could have while going through the ordeal of speech-making.

The astonishing thing about the speeches of everyone, and about the conversations of the people, was the great similarity of the problems of the farmer over there to those of the farmers here. Speaker after speaker dwelt upon the fact that the persons who handled the products of the farm, rather than the producer of them, made handsome livings. And haven't we heard that here hundreds of times? Then they discussed congestion of freight, and inadequate transportation facilities; and that too was very familiar. They talked about the failure of their federal government to interpret into legislation the hundreds of suggestions and resolutions from farmers that would give agriculture a fairer chance; and that was almost the most familiar thing. They emphasized the need of farm people and town people working together for their common good, for each needed the other. It was only when such words as "democratic," "republican," "United States," were used that one remembered that after all it wasn't Canadian farmers who were talking but American.

There was a difference that struck one curiously. Many speakers emphasized the fact that the farmers were the middle course between the "red-eyed radicals," and the "stand-pat reactionaries." This usually was the opening remark to a dissertation against the "reds" or "radicals." It occurred to a stranger that the rank and file of the people of the United States are so terrified at the much talked about radicals there, that they are going to swing into a camp just as dangerous, that of the reactionaries. It is true that there is danger in a too-sudden radicalism, a radicalism that has not proper regard for the frailties of humanity to accept too drastic changes, but it is questionable if it can be offset by the development of such a reactionary spirit as seems to be abroad. One is reminded of a statement of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's, that more revolutions have been caused by stand-pat obstinacy than by progressive exaggeration, and he was less inclined to throw the responsibility on those who make them than on those who provoke them by their obstinacy. The fact that the Republicans, at their recent convention in Chicago, chose Harding rather than some other of their nominees, and that the Democrats in San Francisco, chose Cox, of Ohio, rather than McAdoo, convinces one more than ever that the United States is in the grip of a reaction against even sane progress that is likely to put them farther back than even a too-sudden radicalism could.

On the whole they are attacking their problems much as we are, and are showing a very healthy inclination to get the business of agriculture on its proper basis as so great a factor in the industries of the United States. They have more organizations than we have, and consequently there is a little more dissipation through division of their energies than there is here. But there is a very decided tendency to cement them together into one strong organization, and it is likely that our own Canadian men who visited the conference in Chicago, in May, had a beneficial influence in that direction. They are a great people, and any tendency to unfriendliness between the United States and Canada does not come from the rank and file over there, but from a few political tricksters who would sacrifice anything even to the hundred years of good-will between the two countries if they could secure a personal advantage. To say one was a Canadian was to speak the pass-word that admitted one to the place of honored guest. And what the American people will not do to make a Canadian guest happy has yet to be thought of. And they were so filled with unselfish praise for the war record of the Canadians "that little people of eight millions who raised so great a voluntary army that its fame liveth forevermore," that this one Canadian knew that no price was too great for the continued good-will of each country to the other.



How Daisies Tell

By Margaret Minaker

What are you asking the daisies, my darling?
What do you wish to know,
That you strip each heart of its lovely petals?
They drop like flakes of snow.

I'm asking the daisies to tell me, mother,
What all the daisies show;
Whether he loves me, or loves me never,
Whether he marries, or no.

And if the daisies say no, my darling,
That married you shall not be;
That's very good news for your lonely mother,
You'll stay forever with me.

Oh! if daisy says no, dear mother,
By count of its petals white,
I'll just get another truthfuller daisy,
Until it tells me right!

Home Economics Convention

The American Home Economics Association convention this year met in Colorado Springs, one of the most scenic cities in the United States. It was held in a beautiful old hotel, "The Antlers," that had a delightful park stretching down in terraced fashion behind. All around the city rose the mountains, and from the window of our bedroom we could look out upon Pike's Peak which towered majestically to a height of more than 14,000 feet. No matter when one looked Pike's Peak presented a different appearance, and oftentimes when all was sunshine and warmth and stillness below Pike's Peak was swept by storms and snow.

Colorado, like our own Canadian Rockies, is surely a tourist's paradise. Even Pike's Peak with all its 14,000 feet can be scaled in a few hours in a comfortable automobile over a road as smooth as pavement. No mountain in the vicinity of Colorado Springs is inaccessible, for beautiful automobile roads scale to their very summits, and with no danger at all tourists go over and around and through those mountains. The State of Colorado has provided camping grounds for automobile tourists, where water, sinks, fire-places and fuel are provided, and where tourists may pitch their tents for as long as they care to make that particular camping ground their home. Some of those camping grounds even had tiny cottages that could be rented for a nominal fee by the day or week. And the camping grounds presented a curious spectacle sometimes, for often at one time scores of campers were on these grounds making them tent cities. Eating-houses of all descriptions were found at most unexpected turns in the road, as were also water taps for motorists, and a little less frequently gasoline stands. It was somewhat amusing to a Canadian who is familiar with gas at 50 and 55 cents to hear the vigorous protests of motorists over there at 32 cent gas, but then they are just next door to the gas wells, and 32 cents is rather stiff under those circumstances.

The Countrywoman was fortunate in her companions at that convention, for Miss Mary Kelso of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and Miss Mabel Patrick of the University of Alberta were there, too. And, by the way, Miss Kelso has the distinction of being elected to the executive of the American Home Economics Association for the coming year, a little event that pleased us Canadians immensely.

The delegates to the convention were the heads of the home economics courses in the various colleges, research workers, extension workers, home demonstration workers, experts in institutional work, etc. They were gathered there to discuss home economic work. Being an outsider and not a home economics person, the convention fell somewhat short of expectations. It might have been more profitable to all if a little more attention had been given to methods for making the home economics courses more popular for girls. There was just a little too much technical stuff which can be obtained from technical journals and too little about extension work which must be worked out according to the needs, and cannot be found in journals. And what better opportunity could there have been for working out the extension end than when all the home economics experts in the United States were gathered together in one convention? But that is the opinion of one on the outside.

The best part of the convention, and perhaps it is the best part of every convention was the conversation between times with people there. And there were many people at that convention who have written text-books which your girls at agricultural college use, there were state leaders, home demonstration agents, farm bureau representatives, dieticians in colleges, hospitals and other institutions, and every one bubbling over with the joy in doing their work, and, well, just living. Individually they had enough enthusiasm to give every girl in the United States access to a college where she could learn what intelligent, economical and scientific home-making means, but, unfortunately, when they got into their sessions they put the lid on it, instead of keeping it off to let the enthusiasm leaven the tedium of convention. But they are getting there just the same, and when one contemplates the strides home economics has made there, and contemplates further our own possibilities one is truly appalled.

The Practice House

In speaking about the home economics work over in the United States this one thing impressed itself in passing. An invitation was given by the household science teacher of the collegiate in Colorado Springs to visit her practice house. This didn't mean much to the writer, but a great deal to Miss Kelso and Miss Patrick for haven't they wanted practice houses in season and out of season? So we went over. The house on the outside was a rather old-fashioned white house set back in a beautiful lawn with shade trees in front and a pretty hedge on the side.

But when we got inside the whole significance of the practice house burst upon us. It was a house owned and maintained by the rate-payers of that city for the use of the domestic science section of the high school and provided the ideal laboratory for the girls who were taking domestic science. Every week they had to take care of the house. Sometime in the year they had to give it a regular house-cleaning, they entertained in it, did their preserving and made their meals, and brought the whole course down to the basis of an ordinary home, where, of course, it should be. Upstairs were the bedrooms, sewing-rooms and offices. As a matter of fact it was the domestic science department, and on going over the house and realizing its usefulness, one understood that no home economics department can be absolutely complete without its practice house, and we don't believe there is one in this country.

American Women's Politics

The Countrywoman page this week seems to be overful of its editor's trip to the South, but there were so many interesting things over there, especially to a person who had never visited that country before, that they will out. Anyway, next week we'll settle down to business.

It would be unfair to let this page go to press without some word about the American woman's attitude to her politics. And so far as we could see she ate, drank, dreamed and lived politics. But then there is an election on over there to elect a peace-time president. It is difficult to know how all the noise and demonstration and parades help, but in spite of it all they have been able for nearly a hundred and fifty years to get a president out of it. It is like trying to piece together a Chinese puzzle to make head or tail out of their election machinery, and our own seems so perfectly easy and simple after we do get to know anything about the American political puzzle, but unconsciously we take on the same excited demeanor and grab for extras to find out what the eleventh or the hundred and eleventh ballot revealed, and with all the candour of a two weeks' residence, eight nights of which were spent on the train, we speculated about the outcome, and hoped that McAdoo would get the nomination, because Cox would split the party, and we thought the Republicans made an awful mistake in taking mediocre Senator Harding. Now that we are home we wondered how we had the nerve in that maelstrom of excitement and in our own ignorance to hazard an opinion. However, everybody was doing it, and anyway our

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Farm Women's Clubs

Tugaske Progresses

MRS. R. E. Seaman, secretary of the Tugaske W.G.G.A., writes the provincial secretary as follows: "I think it is about time you were hearing of our welfare. We have had four meetings this year, and have 21 members, with prospects of more very soon. We had Nurse Peers of the Bureau of Public Health for two days, April 12 and 13, and we were delighted with her work; much interest was shown, and there was a good attendance at both lectures. We feel very grateful for her visits, and appreciate the very important work the department of public health is doing in our province. Kindly accept our thanks for your assistance in this matter.

"Our local is very busy now preparing to open a rest room in this town. We gave a dance on the evening of the 15th of April. This was a very stormy night, and the conditions of the roads prevented many from coming in, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, we had a very pleasant time, and cleared $70 dollars for the fund. Our local donated $50 and one of our merchants has offered to provide linoleum for the floor, so we have made a good start, and we hope very soon to have a pleasant and comfortable rest room in Tugaske.

"Just here, I would like to ask you if you could supply us with suitable mottoes and emblems, and what they would cost, or perhaps you could inform me where they could be procured."

Optimism at Dolcy

I am glad to say that our local is prospering. We have 50 per cent. more members this year than we had in 1919 and we have not finished yet. On March 24th we organized a junior club which has now 12 paid-up members, and we intended to do our best to make it a success, as we feel it is very important work.

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are busy now with plans for the annual pinic which is to be held on June 25. We also intend having a bazaar on that date, and disposing of a quilt. During the winter both locals have met together for a social evening once a month, and they are to be continued during the summer. We hold our regular meetings each month, at the members' homes, and it seems to me that they are more interesting every month.

One object we had in view when first we organized was the building of a community hall, but, owing to the war and poor crops, we have not made much progress. However, we are beginning to think hard about it again, and if we are favored with a good crop I think it will yet materialize.—Mrs. J. H. Tyas, secretary, Dolcy U.F.W.A.

Good For This New One

A Women's Section of the Anerley G.G.A. was organized recently and it is expected that the membership will reach at least 30 as soon as conditions permit of regular meetings being held.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. K. Strain; vice-president, Mrs. John Pattie; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. O. J. Hopkins; directors, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Carl Odegard and Mrs. Hislop.

The first activity of this club was to fill a long-felt want in the district by organizing a Sunday school, which is proving most successful. They also secured a government travelling library, and instituted a weekly shipment of butter and eggs to Saskatoon, which is proving a great convenience. With so much accomplished in a few months this club will no doubt be a great asset to the community.

Arden U.F.W.M.

The Arden U.F.W.M. held a social evening in the Methodist church on April 23. The meeting opened with the singing of a hymn, followed by did paper which showed how the prayer. Mrs. G. Davison gave a splendid paper which showed how the U.F.W.M. were helping the home, the church, the school and the young people by encouraging them to undertake greater things for their advancement. The remainder of the program consisted of a solo by Mrs. Bert Davison, recitations by Miss Back and Mrs. B. Davison, chorus by the Methodist choir, a reading by Miss Olive Clark, and short address by the U.F.M. president, in which he commended the members on the work that they were undertaking. Mr. Boughton extended a cordial invitation to all to meet in the church at any time they desired. The program was then closed with prayer after which a social time was spent over the tea cups. Three new members were added to the local at this meeting.—Mrs. Adam Thomson, secretary, U.F.W.M. Arden.

Roland at Work

A joint meeting of the executives of the Roland U.F.M. and the U.F.W.M. was held on Saturday, May 1, at which the undersigned was appointed secretary of the women's section. A committee was appointed to take charge of registration on the voters' list and is now at work; another is working on a program for United Farmers' Sunday which will be held on May 30.—Evangeline S. Martin, secretary, Roland W.S.U.F.M.

Timely Topics at Gopher Head

The interest in our local is growing day by day. On April 29, T. T. Clyde, of the provincial poultry department, gave a lecture on poultry raising, culling of flocks, egg marketing, etc. Mr. Clyde also organized an egg circle at this point, and the getting of the cash and receiving full value for well-cared-for eggs is certainly an improvement over the old trading-out system. Would strongly advise other locals to put in an application to the poultry department and secure a speaker on this subject. There are no expenses connected with this visit, and the subject is one of great interest to our farm women. At our last meeting, at the home of Mrs. Otto Hough, the members who had been to that poultry meeting repeated the lecture for the benefit of the others. Our next meeting's topic will be gardening, especially the growing of flowers. Mrs. Parlby's article in The Guide of April 7, has set our women thinking, and we are determined to make at least an attempt in beautifying our yards.

We assisted the junior branch of the Gopher Head U.F.A. in their play, entertainment and dance on April 23. This was their first attempt and a "rousing" success. The shadow social and dance netted them $104. This shows that the people in the district are fully alive to the great usefulness of the work among our young people.

We have just welcomed to our district Mrs. Walter Moore, who was vice-president of the Rumsey local. Their loss is our gain, and we trust that with her valuable assistance, the Gopher Head U.F.W.A. will become one of the most live locals in the province.—Mrs. Mary Puncke, secretary.

Club Briefs

A much keener interest is being taken in the political situation than in other years.—Mrs. A. M. Postans, secretary, Sunnyvale U.F.W.A.

We have a wide awake local, and although there are two other women's organizations, the United Farm Women take the lead.—Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, former secretary Westlock U.F.W.A.

Maple U.F.W.A. enjoys occasional joint meetings with the U.F.A. A definite program is being worked out for the year.—Miss Olive R. Headley, secretary.

Mrs. J. B. Dane, Bentley, writes: "Our last meeting was a successful one and every one present was very enthusiastic over the work."

We have very much planned for the coming year. Everyone feels so encouraged. We have half of the farm women with us now and will soon have the other half.—Mrs. S. Mageau, Spirit River.

We have had some very interesting meetings and hope to do a lot of real work in 1920. I do not think there are any that have come to two of our meetings who would like to go back to the old way of living without a U.F.W.A.—Mrs. Ernest Emery, Lake De May.

Wilson U.F.W.A. has been devoting much time and thought to health matters, having instructive talks on first aid and home nursing, and securing the services of a public health nurse.

Can you give any ideas to help draw people into the U.F.W.A. more? We sometimes feel if the men only had a local at the Hill (and we expect one), we would have better results, but we will have to go slowly for a while.—Mrs. H. Domeney, secretary, Horne Hill.

Pleasant View U.F.W.A. is now "Pleasant Valley," the same as the U.F.A. local at that point.

I hope we shall always work together as we are doing now. We are all very enthusiastic.—Miss Jean Wylie, secretary, Battle Bend U.F.W.A.

At our annual meeting everyone was very enthusiastic which was most encouraging, as the work has been rather up hill since we organized. Owing to crop failure the last two years it is very hard to raise money. Our meetings are to be held jointly with the U.F.A. during the winter months, as we have found this much more interesting and both locals get more members out. We hope to form a junior branch before long.—Mrs. Charles E. Miller, secretary, Lealholme U.F.W.A.

At our November meeting we decided to study polities a little, for we all felt it an important subject of which we were very ignorant and just to get started the secretary was instructed to get literature from the university on proportional representation, which we are now trying to assimilate. At our next meeting we propose to hold a mock election to see if we have grasped the method of marking and counting ballots.—Mrs. R. J. Davidson, secretary, Alliance U.F.W.A.

On December 22, 1919, the Heather Brae local of the U.F.W.A., consisting of eleven members, and which was orgainzed on July 16 last, held their first entertainment and box social in the Heather Brae schoolhouse. After a program which lasted three hours the boxes were sold. There were 30 baskets which brought us $96.20. We also sold lunches amounting to $9.00, making a total of $105.20. Everybody reported a most enjoyable evening.—Miss Dolly Gully, secretary.

We are planning now, for an apron sale and social in April. Our meetings are very good. Every one takes part. —Mrs. M. Poutney, Secretary, Olds U.F.W.A.

The following contributions for relief work have been received at Central Office W.G.G.A., Regina: Mrs. R. J. Renwick, Milestone, $20; Sunday School Pense, $50; W.G.G.A. Chater, Man., $5; Sunday School, Glenella, Man., $30; Abernethy W.G.G.A., $19; W.G.G.A. Hood, Man., $20; Mountain View W.G.G.A., $20; Viscount W.G.G.A., $5; Woodleigh G.G.A., $49; Kandahar G.G.A., $374.35.

McCafferty U.F.W.A. has been bereft of one of its most loved members by the death of Mrs. Joseph Smith who was one of the number that met seven years ago to organize our local. Out of this local a community spirit has grown which has so inter-woven our lives that each member feels enriched by the sacred treasure of the friendship of one of the gentlest and best of women.—Mrs. Hoehn, secretary.

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Tiny, the Hippo, Escapes from the Circus

Tiny, the Hippo, one of the big attractions at the circus in Dooville, has been the innocent and good-natured cause of a lot of damage to the Doo Dads' property. Tiny is always scratching himself, and early one morning he scratched himself against the side of the cage so vigorously that he broke out. Before anybody noticed him he had broken down everything that he could scratch himself against in the main street of Dooville. He bent the lamp-post almost double; smashed down a fine new board fence, rubbed the top off the town pump and then wandered over to rub himself against the town hall. He is such an enormous animal compared with the Doo Dads and their small buildings that he has completely wrecked the town hall. As he rubbed himself against it, it swayed to and fro like a tree in a storm. That made the bell ring out, and the fire brigade, thinking that a conflagration had broken out came rushing down the street with their fire engine. Before they got there Doc Sawbones, with his helpers, Percy Haw Haw and Sleepy Sam, had discovered the missing Hippo, and are endeavoring to pull him back to his cage. They will need to pull a great deal harder yet before they will get Tiny even to notice them. They will also have to look out or the fire brigade will be upon them and they will be trampled under the feet of the galloping fire horses. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is taking notes of the damage that Tiny has caused, and will have a big bill to present to Doc Sawbones before his circus is allowed to leave the village of Dooville.

Rain Makers

Continued from Page 28

moves up into the higher air. It is interesting in this connection to note that in the Halifax explosion not even a single cloud was formed. Rainmakers claim that their recent operations in southern California filled a reservoir to overflowing in a drought-ridden irrigation district. The truth, as given out by the U.S. weather bureau, is that during the month when the rainmakers were at work, three important storms, commencing in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, moved across the Pacific, and soaked the state. Every responsible meteorologist ridicules the theory which the promoters put forward, therefore, their campaign consists largely of scoffing at established beliefs; that is the method of all confidence men. Much is said about the work of a certain Hall, who is supposed to have obtained good results in South Africa. A perusal of the South African Agricultural papers will show what a dishonest claim this is. It should be noted that the rainmakers do not stand to lose a cent as their expenses are paid regardless of results.

This matter does not even deserve the publicity of a denial, but for the fact that farmers are being gulled to the extent of putting up hard cash. People hate to be disillusioned, particularly when the belief they cherish promises them insurance against a loss over which they have no control, but no business man would entertain belief in this hoax if he had all the evidence.

Arthur Meighen is Premier

Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, Man., and minister of the interior, in the Borden cabinet, was on Wednesday, July 7, named by Sir Robert Borden, as his successor in the premiership of Canada. It was announced that Sir Robert's official resignation would take effect on the following Saturday, and Mr. Meighen would then be called upon by the governor-general to form an administration.

With Sir Robert Borden's retirement, two other members of the government resigned, Hon. N. W. Rowell announcing his intention to return to the practice of the law, while Hon. Martin Burrell has been appointed Parliamentary Librarian. Cabinet reconstruction will be necessitated by these retirements.



Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Canada's New Premier

Hon. Arthur Meighen is the first Westerner to become Premier of Canada, and at 46 years of age is the youngest premier Canada has had. Born at Anderson, Blanchard Township, Perth co., Ontario, he was educated at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute and Toronto University, where he graduated as a B.A. in 1896. He came to Winnipeg in 1898, and moved to Portage la Prairie in 1902, being called to the bar in 1903. The new premier was first elected to the House of Commons, as a Conservative, in 1908, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1911 and 1917. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1913, receiving re-election by acclamation, and in 1917 became a member of the cabinet, first as Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, and afterwards Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



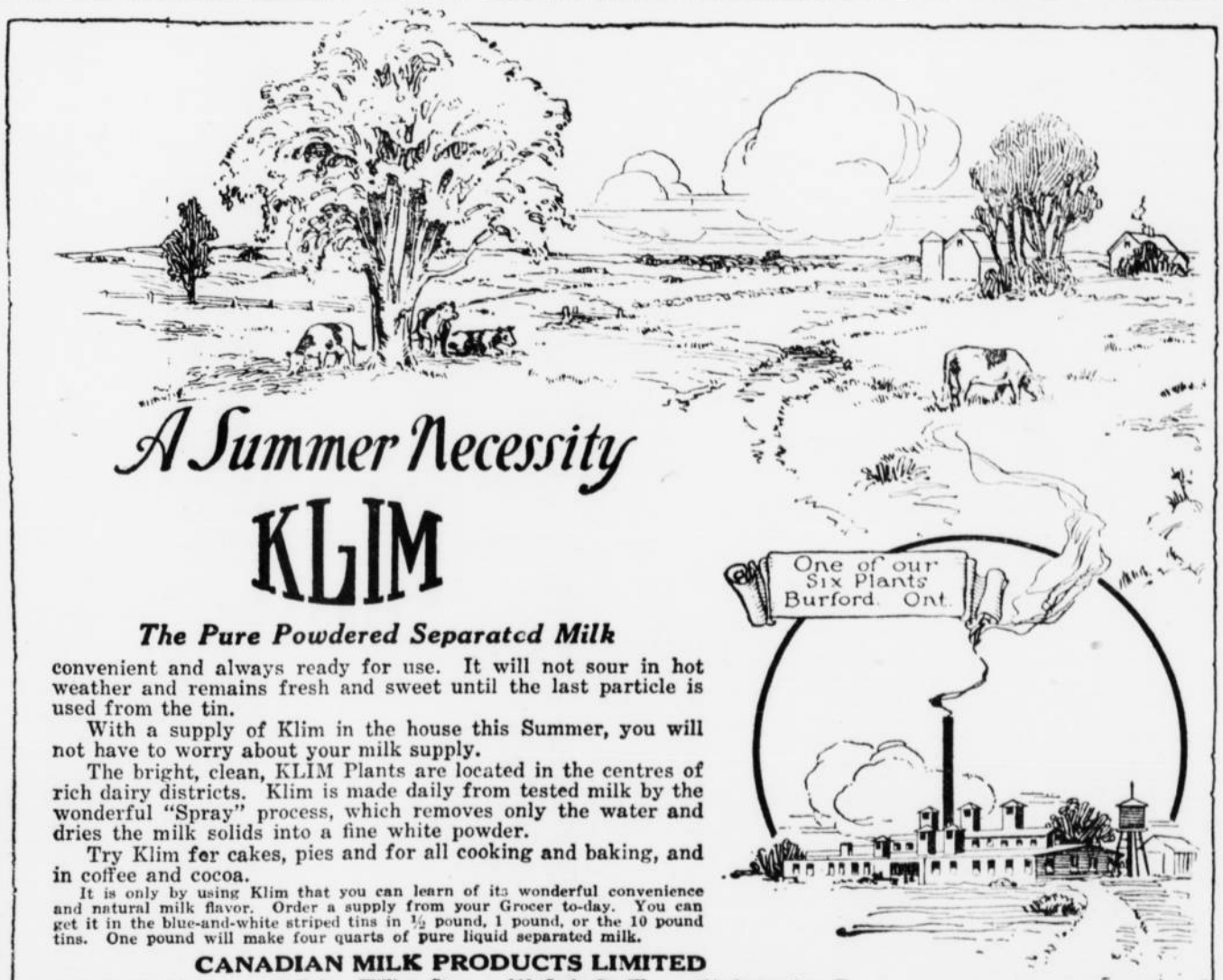
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14-102

An attempt is being made by the friends of R. B. Russell, one of the convicted Winnipeg strike leaders, to bring an appeal against his conviction before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London. W. H. Trueman, K.C., is in London on Russell's behalf, and application for leave to appeal will be heard by the judicial committee on July 21. The application is being opposed by the Dominion government on the ground that appeals to the Privy Council in criminal cases are prohibited by act of the Canadian parliament. An important constitutional point affecting Canadian autonomy is thus raised, and the decision is awaited with considerable interest.

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The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 30

opinion was as valuable a contribution to the general discussion as anybody else's for no one had time for other persons' political opinions.

But the women take their politics very seriously. They were in full force down in Chicago at the Republican convention, and now they are in full force down in San Francisco at the Democratic convention. They helped build the platform and they helped nominate Cox. The cleverest women journalists of the United States were there filling the American press with all the stuff they can send out on the American woman and her politics. These are some of the things women wanted in the Democratic platform, and a perusal of the completed platform will reveal the large amount of the stuff that was used:

An adequate child labor law and a reiteration of the party's stand against the employment of children in industry.

Continuation of the federal children's bureau of the women's bureau organized during the war.

Independent citizenship for women so that an American woman would not lose her citizenship by marrying an alien.

Proper protection and aid for maternity.

Woman's representation on important government commissions.

More attention to education with better salaries for teachers.

A federal department of education headed by a cabinet officer.

Last winter the federal amendment carried to enfranchise women, but three-fourth's of the states must ratify the amendment before it becomes law. That means that 36 states must ratify. To date only 35 have done so, and every effort is being brought to bear to get one other state to call either a formal or an extraordinary session to give the amendment the necessary three-fourths. The Democrats are bearing down upon Tennesse and the Republicans on Vermont to urge them to this action. It is likely that one of the two will do it and so enable all the women of the United States to vote for their 1920 president.

Calgary Summer Fair

Continued from Page 24

son's entries were very typey, Smith's a trifle over fitted. Thompson had the championships. In the Dorsets, Smith was strong and showed some fine sheep.

Grades

Grades were smaller in numbers than usual, but there were no rags. The Western Stock Ranches showed some fine typey breeding ewes. The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. were strong in the mutton classes with some fine lambs, as were also the Western Stock Ranches. The class of sheep these two firms are turning out is doing a great deal to raise the standard of excellence in the West, and shows conclusively what can be achieved by the use of good rams. Hoover, Olsen and Stewart, Priddis, were also strong in grades, and McEwen and Smith in Muttons. Dr. Patrick, of Calgary, had a great show of Karakuls, or Persian lamb, which attracted a lot of attention.

SWINE

There were big, closely contested classes in the Berkshires. The Canadian Land and Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat, took the championship for boars, reserve going to the Wright farms, of Drinkwater, Sask. On Alberta-bred boars, Wm. Gilbert, of Stony Plain, took reserve to the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. also won the championships for females.

In the Tamworths, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, won championship for Alberta-bred boar, and took reserve to E. E. Mortson, of Fairlight, Sask., for the open championship. Gilbert won the open and Alberta championships for sows.

In the Poland-Chinas, F. W. Wieneke, of Stony Mountain, Man., won the championship for boars, with Canada Land and Irrigation Co. reserve. E. E. Swift, of Clover Bar, won the Alberta-bred championship for boars, with E. Weber, of Tompkins, Sask., reserve. Alberta-bred sow championships were awarded the same way, and in the open championships Swift was reserve to Wieneke. There were 79 Poland-China hogs shown.

In the Yorkshires, E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., was the winner of the championships for both sow and boar; in fact, he was the only exhibitor of Yorkshires and took all the prizes.

For the Duroc-Jerseys, Bailey and Sons, of Wetaskiwin, were the big winners and took the open championships for both sow and boar. The Alberta-bred championship for boars went to P. Eyres, of Cochrane. D. G. Hope, Calgary, had also some good entries.

W. J. Hoover, of Bittern Lake, was the only exhibitor of Hampshires

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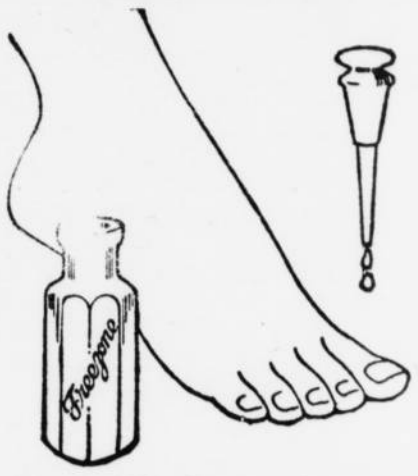
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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Doesn't hurt a bit and "Freezone" costs only a few cents.



You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

Apply a few drops of "Freezone" upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs few cents at any drug store.

YORKTON

Having disposed of my farm, I have for sale the Black Percheron Stallion, **Julian**, 6277, foaled 1914, bred from imported Julienne, 2118, by imported Judas, 3036. Julian won first at both Guelph and Ottawa as a three-year-old, also won reserve championship. The Clyde horse, **Proud Gartly**, 20158, bay, foaled 1915, by Gartly Forever, by Everlasting. The standard-bred stallion, **Colonel Osborne**, 59421, dark brown, by Nioko, by Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes. His dam also goes back to Geo. Wilkes. These horses are all gentle and sure producers. For particulars apply to:

W. A. S. MAGRATH, YORKTON, SASK.

These horses will be sacrificed, as I have no further use for them.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

In Livestock Circles

This Week's Cover

The Ayrshire Head on the cover this week is that of Lessnessock Golden Love (imp.) 59146. He was first prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show, 1918; first prize and champion at Ottawa, 1918; and at Ormstown, P.Q., 1919. He is owned by Gilbert McMillan, Huntington, P.Q.

Dr. Smith's Sale Cancelled

On account of illness, the sale of Dr. Allison Smith's Herefords at Brandon, on July 22, has been cancelled. The stock will be sold, however, by private treaty, and intending purchasers should write Dr. Smith, at 284 6th street, Medicine Hat, for prices and particulars.

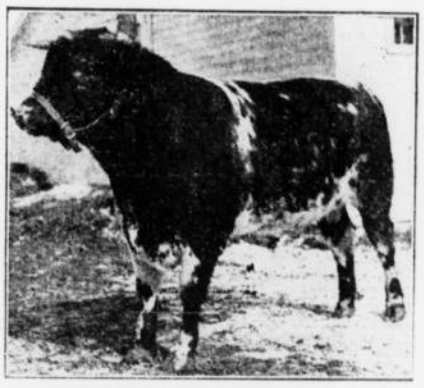
Shorthorns for Brandon Sale

J. C. Elliott, of Didsbury, is sending two choice yearling Stamford heifers and a beautiful roan heifer calf that will look good in any herd.

Thos. McKerlie, Myrtle, Man., is selling a good yearling heifer, sired by Supreme Prince and out of a dam by Princely Sultan, bred by Robert Miller.

H. M. Cox., Crandall, consigns Missie's Sultan, an April yearling sired by Modulator, bred by Miller Bros., a half brother to the champion heifer at Brandon in April, 1919, her dam by the great Burnbrae Sultan, and his grand dam, Meadow Beauty 3rd, by Ben Lomond, 80468. His other entry, Olive, 142468, is sired by Roak Boy, bred by George Rankin and Son, is a well-grown heifer.

Stuart Gellie, Harmsworth, is selling Lorne Spring Gaiety, a five-year-old cow sired by Royal Flush, bred by Jas. A. Watt and sired by Keir Emblem, imp., dam Lady



Glenalmond Duke

By Lord of the Boyne. Second in the two-year-old class, Edmonton Spring Show, 1920, and exhibited by Wallace and McGregor, Viking. Sold to Mrs. T. R. Henderson, Tofield, Alta.

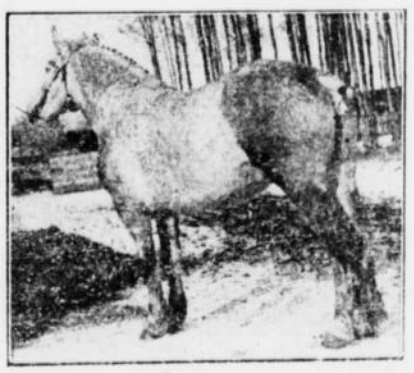
Mina, imp., 59515. Mr. Gellie bought the first prize cow at the first congress sale for $1,250 and sold her calf at the last one for $1,150.

G. S. Munro, of Reston, sells four cows with calves at foot and re-bred to his herd bull, Duthie Clipper, bred by Jas. Duthie and sired by Banner Bearer, by Oakland Star.

Wm. Robertson and Son are selling a good bunch of females, that have been bred from foundation stock bred by Purvens Thomson, and carry the blood of such bulls as Kind Royal, Broadmind, imp., Mysie's Stanley and Caithness.

Wm. Maxfield, of Two Creeks, is selling his herd bull, Uphill Monarch, 118763. This bull was bred by John Strachan, Pope, and is from one of his best cows. Seven crosses on the dam side in his pedigree have been bred by the Thomsons. His sire is cupbearer, bred by Jas. Douglas. This bull was bred exceptionally well, but as Mr. Maxfield only has a small herd and cannot keep two bulls, must sell him, as he wants to keep the heifers he has from him. He is the low, thick set kind and is right in every way and should be secured by some good breeder.

Duncan Stewart, Westbourne, is selling five right good heifers, by Shenley Baronet, by Shenley Adonis. They are all of his own breeding, are good ones, and those who have been attending Brandon bull sales will remember that Mr. Stewart has been



Hazel

First in Aged Class and Reserve Champion Percheron Mare, Edmonton Spring Show, 1920. Owned by R. N. Beatty, Edmonton.

sending particularly good bulls every year, and Shenley Baronet 2nd is about as good evidence as it is possible to get to prove that it does pay to have a good herd bull.

Continued on Page 38

Western Canada's Great Shorthorn SALE



Under the auspices of the Western Canada Show and Sale Association, to be held at the Brandon Fair Grounds, Brandon, Manitoba, on July 23rd, at 3 p.m.

During the Week of Brandon's Great Annual Summer Show.

The following Shorthorn breeders are contributing cattle to this sale, and each consignment represents the best of the herds from which thy come:

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta.
A. M. Steed, Lethbridge, Alta.
J. C. Elliott, Didsbury, Alta.
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H. M. Cox, Crandall, Man.
Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man.
Stewart Gellie, Harmsworth, Man.
Duncan Stewart, Westbourne, Man.
Thos. McKerlie, Myrtle, Man.
Matthew Taylor and Son, Bunclody, Man.
J. Chas. Yule, Carstairs, Alta.
P. Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.
W. H. Lyons, Didsbury, Alta.
R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask.
Arnestead Bros., Stavely, Alta.
John Barron, Carberry, Man.
John Allison, Burnbank, Man.
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THERE is something mighty comforting and satisfying about "OLD CHUM" Tobacco; a sort of soothing restfulness that pipe smokers have come to associate with this friendly smoke.

"OLD CHUM" is an old, old chum with all pipe smokers.

It has the perfect tobacco taste—the mellow richness—and men know that they can be chummy with "OLD CHUM" all day long and that the "good night pipeful" will be as sweet and cool as the one enjoyed just after breakfast.

For years and years "OLD CHUM" has been Canada's favourite pipe tobacco and today is more popular than ever.

OLD CHUM

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And How to Feed
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H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
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In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 35

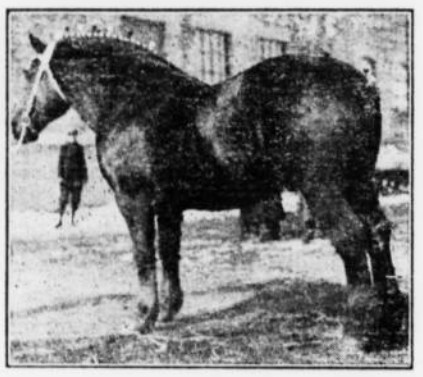
A. M. Steed, Lethbridge, is consigning seven lots, two of which are high-class Scotch bulls, Rosemary of Wayside, a seven-year-old cow, Cruickshank Rosemary has a calf at foot, calved January 20, by Villager's Royal. Gladys Rose, a junior yearling, by Dale's Commodore, by Pritchard's great Dale Clarion, is a Lavender heifer of the best breeding. Butterfly Queen is by Butterfly Rosedale, a grandson of Avondale, and is an Orange Blossom. She was bred January 13 to Villager's Diamond. There is another Orange Blossom three-year-old, with a heifer calf at foot, by Villager's Diamond. This will give Canadian breeders an opportunity to secure the blood of Villager and Avondale, two of the greatest Shorthorn bulls.

When the first sale under the auspices of this association was organized, strong efforts were made to induce "Charlie" Yule to contribute, but unavoidable circumstances prevented him from doing so. He is this time contributing 12 head, either bred or calved at Oakland farm. Among them might be mentioned his calf herd, two of which are by his great herd header, Craven Knight, by the Gallant, by Avondale. Among these are Oakland Rosebud, one of the best ever produced at Oakland Farm. Her dam was the original purchase of the establishment and she has a record, winning first or second 55 times out of 56 times shown. Oakland Rosebud is sired by Omega Secret, first prize senior yearling at Calgary in 1918. This calf has a right to be good.

Craven's Glorietta, a senior calf, is the greatest heifer ever produced by her breeder. Her mother was a third prize winner at the Chicago Congress in 1918, and she is a full sister to Frank Edwards' famous Hampton's Queen. She is by Craven's Knight, and it is doubtful if she has many equals as a heifer breeder. Two daughters are now en route to South America, at a cost of $3,750 and $3,300 respectively, and another daughter sold for $2,900 at the last Dryden-Miller sale. Suffice to say that good judges consider Craven's Glorietta in the same class as Lavender 47th.

Space will not permit going into detail about the whole of Mr. Yule's consignment, but the two bulls he offers, one from Lucille, the greatest show cow ever imported to Alberta, and the calf by Craven Knight, to show what Craven Knight is doing, is really a credit to Oakland farm. The whole consignment, with two or three exceptions, are Scotch and young, and have their usefulness ahead of them. Mr. Yule has judged Shorthorns at American shows frequently, including the American Congress and American Royal, and he knows what is demanded in high class Shorthorn cattle breeding.

Talbot and Son are consigning five head of their own breeding, and they are up to their standard, which is always high, and their cattle give satisfaction. The four



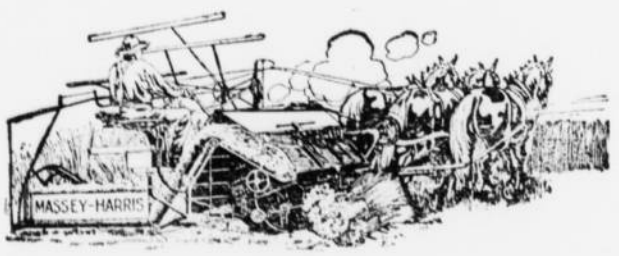
Promoter

Grand Champion Percheron Male, Edmonton Spring Show, 1920. Property of Robinson Bros., Ferintosh, Alta.

females all trace to Beauty, imp., and carry the best Scotch tops, Spicy Model, Diamond's Pride, Buckingham Chancellor, all out of imported cows of the best families and by imported sires. They will all have calves at foot or be in calf to their herd bull. The bull is a Roan Lady, two years old in September, sired by Spicy Model, and just right age to do good herd service.

Arnstead Bros., Stavely, Alta., sell Broadhooks Queen, by Lord Broadhooks, a Campbell Claret, by Broadhooks Golden Fame, imp., dam by King of Diamonds, by Gainford Marquis. Also Escana Ramsden, bred by J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta., sired by Escana Bandsman, by Right Sort. This year Mr. Walters sold 16 bulls, sired by Escana Bandsman, at Lacombe, for an average of $336, which topped the Shorthorn sale. The dam of this heifer is an excellent milker, and as both of these heifers are safe in calf to Kinmel Chieftain, by Missie's Prince, they should prove a valuable addition to any herd.

Massey-Harris



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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 9, 1920

OATS—Continued favorable crop weather over the whole West, coupled with an easier demand for cash oats from the eastern markets and consuming centres has had a very bearish effect during the past week and sharply lower markets on all futures is the result. While odd cars of grain coming out are being taken care of, it would appear that buying for eastern consumers account is about through for this season. Our new crop futures for the most part have been bought by Americans during the whole decline and it is possible, although lower values appear imminent, that the oversold condition of our markets will result in sharp reactions on any suspicion of damage to the growing crop. We have at the present time a "crop market" and the annual crop scare is just about due.

BARLEY—Sharply lower. Nobody wants it when there is any quantity offered. Three barley has been taken by maltsters at 25 cents over the July. They need that grade to keep their mills open, but the four and lower grades drag the market. Buying of our futures has not been of a good class for quite a while now, and while barley is not exceptionally high after this break of the past week we do not see how it can move and remain higher for any length of time. Exporters claim barley cannot be merchandized for export around present levels.

FLAX—Market still lower and not showing much pep. A feature which is rather an unusual one no doubt has had a little to do with the decline, and that is the offering of flax, grown in Manchuria, on the Pacific coast. During the past few weeks there has been considerable of this offering and it is probable that much of it has been bought by U.S. crushers. It is good flax. As good as our best grade. No doubt there will be more of it shipped in as cargo space offers from time to time, and while this is not a big factor in regulating values it should be borne in mind that there must be considerable of this in Manchuria and Northern Russia which might come forward now that we have decided to trade with the Bolsheviki.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July 5 to 10 inclusive						Week Ago	Year Ago
	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Oats—								
July	122¼	121	121	115¼	116½	117	123	83¾
Oct.	94½	95¼	93¼	89½	90½	92¼	95¾	80¼
Barley—								
July	152½	150½	145	137	140	146	151	124½
Oct.	143¾	143¼	139	132	135	139	142½	119¾
Flax—								
July	385	376	377	373½	379	386	393½	616
Oct.	388	379	378	375	379	385½	396½	572

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

July 8.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $2.85 to $3.00; No. 1 northern, $2.85 to $2.90; No. 1 red, $2.80; No. 2 dark northern, $2.80 to $2.95; No. 2 northern, $2.80 to $2.85; No. 2 red, $2.75; No. 3 dark northern, $2.75 to $2.90; No. 3 northern, $2.75 to $2.80; No. 3 red, $2.70. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $2.95; No. 1 hard, $2.90. Durum—No. 1 amber, $2.88 to $2.93; No. 1, $2.85 to $2.90; No. 2, $2.78 to $2.85; No. 3 amber, $2.75 to $2.85; No. 3, $2.70 to $2.80. Oats—No. 2 white, 98½ cents to $1.00½; No. 3 white, 97½ to 99½ cents; No. 4 white, 92 to 96 cents. Barley—Choice to fancy, $1.23 to $1.28; medium to good, $1.17 to $1.22; lower grades, $1.05 to $1.06. Rye—No. 2, $2.14½ to $2.16½. Flaxseed—No. 1, $3.58 to $3.63.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending July 8, 1920, as follows: Cattle, 2,528; calves, 194; hogs, 4,270; sheep, 495.

Trade throughout the week steadily dropped off, but today we feel we can quote prices on butcher cattle a little stronger, probably 25 and in some cases 50 cents a hundred higher than they have been for the last week, that is, considering the quality of the stock. We can quote best butcher steers that are coming here, as selling anywhere from 10½ to 12¼ cents. There might be a few head on the market that were fattened on grain before being put on grass, that would possibly bring a little more than this. Common to good butcher steers are selling 8½ to 9¼. Big, rough, fleshy steers, that are not fat, quotable anywhere from 6 to 7½ cents.

Best 900 to 1,000 pound feeders 8½ to 9½ cents, but must be good to bring the latter price. Common to good stockers and feeders 6 to 7½ cents, according to weight and quality.

Hogs still remain steady at $18.50.

Best veal calves, 10 to 15 cents; common to good ones anywhere from 5 to 9½ cents.

Practically no demand for sheep. There have been 400 or 500 sheep on the market here for the past week but only a few odd lots sold, so we advise holding sheep back until later.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned into the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice dry-fed steers	$13.00 to $14.00
Good to choice steers	11.50 to 12.50
Grass-fed steers	10.00 to 11.50
Common steers	5.00 to 9.00
Choice fat cows	9.00 to 10.00
Medium to good cows (according to weight and quality)	7.00 to 8.75
Canners and cutters	3.00 to 4.00

Stockers and Feeders

Feeding cows (according to flesh and breeding)	$6.00 to $6.75
Stock heifers	5.50 to 7.00
Fat butcher bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Common to good Bologna bulls	5.00 to 6.75
Fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00

CALGARY

CATTLE—Receipts this week were light, running about the same as last week, although the bidding was a trifle more active, due to scarcity of meat on the local markets, the large end of the beef going to local plants. Very few good butcher steers were received. We sold a few of the better grade at $11.25 but the bulk went at from $10.00 to $10.75. The best cows and heifers sold for from 8 to 9 cents while the medium butchers went for from $7.50 to $8.00, canners and cutters from $3.00 to $4.00. The bull trade was slow and draggy with poor receipts, the best going at from $5.50 to $6.00, with bolognas going at $4.50 to $5.50. Very little veal was received, the choicest selling at from $11.00 to $12.00, with plain veal $7.00 to $9.00.

There was some enquiry from outside for stockers but the general impression seems to be that stockers have been selling too high. Heavy steers ranging around 950 pounds brought from $8.50 to $9.50. Stocker cows were selling from $6.50 to $7.50, with one load of choice stockers at $8.00. Yearlings and two-year-old heifers range from $6.50 to $7.50.

HOGS—The Grain Growers receipts were a little heavier than last week. For most of the week the prevailing price was $18.50, but on some 125 hogs which we had on Thursday we realized $18.75, and Friday's, the same.

SHEEP—Very few on sale, wethers bringing from 9 to 11 cents, ewes from $8.50 to $9.00 and lambs 12 to 14 cents.

HIDES—Market very low. No sale at all for poor fallen and old hides, though as high as 10 cents has been paid for late fresh "take offs."

It was another slow, draggy week with prices about the same. The packers while not off the market, were only interested in the better grades offered. We would advise shippers not to send in their stock without first getting in touch with us. Our opinion is that cattle should be held back for some little time or until such time as the tone strengthens.

EGGS AND POULTRY

July 9.

WINNIPEG—Unchanged.

REGINA AND MOOSE JAW—Receipts light, quality poor. Dealers paying 41 cents loss off, cases included. Jobbing 44 cents, retailing 45-50 cents. Car seconds rolling Regina to Toronto 46 cents.

SASKATOON—Receipts continue light, quality poor. Dealers paying 38-40 cents, retailing 40-50 cents.

EDMONTON—Unchanged.

CALGARY—Unchanged.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 5th to July 10th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
July 5	171	129½	128½	125½	124½	...	180½	147½	...	...	385	381	333	218
6	171	128	127	127	124½	123½	178½	145½	...	...	376	372	324	218
7	171	127	126	126	123	122	173	140	...	...	377	373	323	218
8	171	118½	118½	...	115½	...	162	132			373½	369½	320	218
9	171	118½	116½	116½	116½	113½	165	135	...	...	379	375	329	218
10	171	119	117	116	115	112	171	141	136	136	386	382	335½	215
Week ago	171	130	129	129	126½	125½	176	146			393½	389½	341½	220
Year ago	—	84½	82½	82½	80½	76	124½	120½	115½	115½	623	613	...	130

ALBERTA COAL



The fuel situation this coming winter will be even more serious than last. Alberta must provide all the coal to heat Western Canada, as practically no imported coal will come West of the Great Lakes. **Stop and reason.** Practically nine million tons of coal are burned annually in the West. Alberta's greatest output was slightly in excess of six million tons. There is only one conclusion. Buy your coal Now.

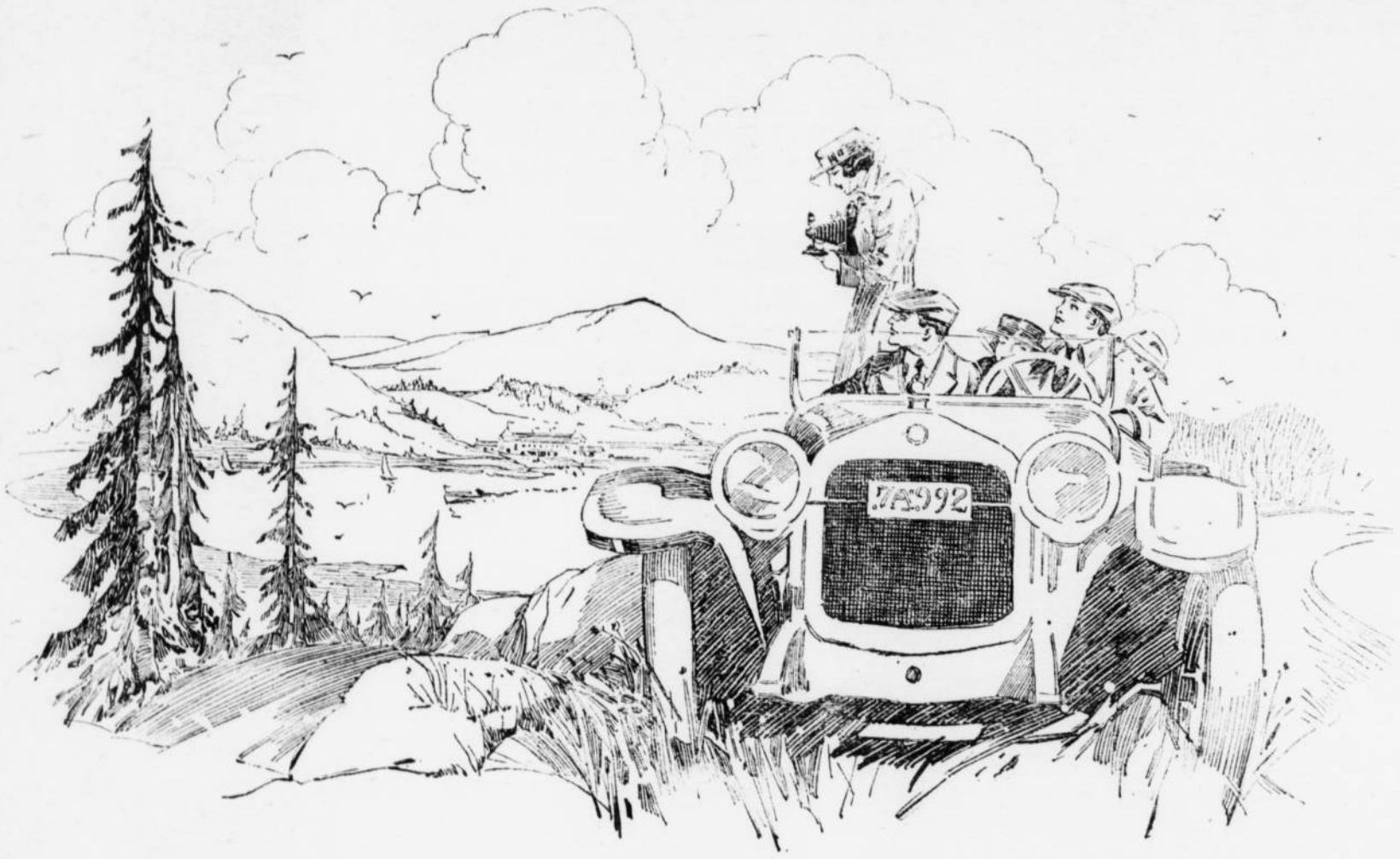
REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING

It has been estimated by a high financial authority that in the coal industry 40 per cent. of invested capital is idle all of the time and that the coal mines are only producing 25 per cent. of their capacity—this because people all want to buy their fuel in the fall. Think what this means—three months' production must keep the miner for one year and pay all overhead expenses of the mine for the same period. Get the habit, buy your coal during the summer, and do your share in reducing the high cost of living.

Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch



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